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OHIO'S S. L. P. TICKET

DECORATION DAY CONVENTION PUTS A COMPLETE ONE IN FIELD.

Platform Points Out The Growing Intensity of The Class Struggle And The Way of Overcoming It—Resolutions Indorsing Party's Trade Union Policy And Press—Plans For The Coming Campaign.

Cleveland, O., May 30.—The following ticket was nominated by the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio here to-day:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

Francis Henry, Sherodsville; Charles H. Evans, Celina; Charles Pandorf, Cincinnati; Otto Miller, Cincinnati; Charles Henke, Cincinnati; J. H. Rooke, Hamilton; John Snider, Somerdale; Octave M. Held, Columbus; Christ Ballo, Canton; Theodore A. Goerke, Canton; John H. Behr, Akron; Andy Nesbit, Bellaire; Henry Piper, Geneva; Peter Faber, Grafton; John Able, Buchtel; Rudolph Boehm, Cleveland, and William Zillmer, Cleveland.

Secretary of State:
JOHN H. T. JUERGENS
Of Canton.

Judge of Supreme Court:
WILLIAM B. COOPER
Of Somerdale.

Clerk of Supreme Court:
JOHN R. FRASER
Of Dayton.

Member Board of Public Works:
J. H. NORDHOLT
Of Hamilton.

Dairy and Food Commissioner:
ROBERT CAMERON
Of Cincinnati.

The State Convention was called to order at 10 a. m., by State Secretary James Rugg of Cleveland. John H. T. Juergens of Canton, was elected temporary chairman and James Mathews of Cleveland, temporary secretary. Later these temporary officers were made permanent by the convention.

John D. Goerke, J. H. Nordholt, and James Rugg, were elected a committee on order of business; Henry Piper of Geneva, Richard Koeppel and Brower S. Margeson, a committee on credentials.

Forty-five delegates from Hamilton, Canton, Geneva and Cleveland were seated. Cincinnati sent letter regretting delegate could not attend owing to lack of funds.

The following report of the State Executive Committee was read by James Rugg, accepted and adopted by the convention:

REPORT OF S. E. C.

Cleveland, O., May 30, 1904.

State Convention S. L. P., Ohio. Greeting:—In reviewing the work done in the past year the State Committee cannot say that much of importance has been accomplished, but some progress can be reported. There seems to have been an apathy amongst the workers hard to overcome. This apathy, 'tis true, was not confined to the Buckeye State alone, as other parts of the country reported the same lack of sympathy for the S. L. P. Since the first of the year, however, industrial affairs have so shaped themselves that a depression in trade, such as we have not had since '93, is staring the working class in the face. The coming summer, 'tis hoped, will therefore cause many to use their grey matter to advantage and swell our party membership considerably.

The committee, at various times, has had much controversy with Section Columbus, that section having passed out of existence in March. Comrades of that city have now applied for a new charter and we sincerely hope will work along avoiding the friction of the past. One other city applied for a charter, Buchtel, this being the only new one in the present year.

The most gratifying symptom of Ohio's earnestness was shown in the manner in which funds were sent in for the Homestretch and National Agitation funds. The State Committee was much pleased with the spirit displayed in this work; it augurs well for the campaign to be waged in the State this fall.

Much, it is hoped, will be done after Comrade Bohn starts to work. It is the sincere hope of the State Committee that our party press will be pushed more than ever before. In the past the State has not pushed the press as it should have done. Cleveland has done fairly well, but can do much better. Considering the work before the S. L. P., the gigantic task it has undertaken, the circulation of The People is ridiculously small. Until the organs of the S. L. P. are as familiar to the workers as are the capitalist dailies the work of the party will not be noticeable. At the present time the majority of the working class interests itself in capitalist doings entirely, forgetting that it has separate economic interests. Thus Panama canal schemes, Japan-Russian war topics are discussed most earnestly by the Solons of our class, much to the amusement of the Socialist. We must recollect, tho' that the press wields a mighty influence and so long as capitalist papers find their way into workingmen's hands, we must expect that class to be influenced more or less by capitalist expressions of thought. Only by hard, earnest work can we hope to offset the work of the subsidized press; it will not be child's play by any means.

There are four sections in the State in good standing: viz, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Somerdale and Hamilton. Owing to the coal miners' strike, the Somerdale comrades cannot send a delegate. They earnestly request that an organizer be sent to their locality as they deem conditions ripe for the securing of a large increase in their membership.

The cash on hand is sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34); stamps on hand, $2.20.

A Committee on Platform and Resolutions, consisting of John D. Georke, J. H. Nordholt and Richerd Koeppel, was elected, as was a committee on nominations, consisting of P. C. Christiansen, James Rugg, Christ Ballo and Henry Piper.

While the committees were at work the convention was addressed by Paul Dinger and John Kircher.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions presented the following platform and resolutions which were adopted:

PLATFORM:

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, realizes that the irreconcilable struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, superinduced by the conflicting interests between the two, is constantly becoming more intense, in spite of all the sophistry to the contrary. The development of the capitalist system of production, by concentrating the means of production and distribution into the hands of an ever smaller coterie of capitalists, crowding out and forcing into the ranks of the working class the erstwhile petty employer and furthermore increasing the supply of labor by the perfection of machinery and labor saving devices, and the consequent employment of women and children, is making the condition of the working class well-nigh unbearable.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, furthermore realizes that the whole structure of capitalism with its wealth and poverty, idleness and drudgery, luxury and want, rests upon the private ownership of the instruments of production and distribution by the capitalist class.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, realizes that the capitalist class can only maintain and perpetuate its ownership in the means of life by controlling the political powers of government, and through them legalize robbery and exploitation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the interests of the working class demand a political party whose unqualified object in politics is the abolition of this system by demanding that the capitalist class unconditionally surrender to society the land upon which and the implements with which to produce and interchange the necessaries of life, to the end that social ownership may supplant the present capitalist ownership of the same, thereby ending the struggle of the classes by removing its cause, abolishing class rule and rendering to the producer the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, and the full social benefits that civilization affords. Be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the working class, and all those who realize the trend of social and economic evolution, to sever their connection with all political parties that openly or covertly seek to continue the capitalist system and join us in supporting and building up the only party that strives for social revolution—the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLUTIONS:

I.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, endorses the trade union policy of the Party, in its

Continued on 6th page.

EMANCIPATION

From What? — The Present Conflict Considered.

The emancipation of any man, or class of men, means that certain conditions which controlled them previously, or certain powers exercised over them, have been abrogated, and other conditions have taken their places. As regards the colored slave in our country in the days of chattel slavery, his master exercised an almost complete dominion over his person, prescribing his mode of living and his surroundings by a command verbally given, or transmitted to him through an overseer, the central idea of which was that all his acts must conduce to the wellbeing of his master, and that the welfare of the slave was in no way to be considered in comparison with that of the master. This idea was grounded on the belief that the slave had no rights that his master was bound to respect.

The control of the slave was often at the expense of morality, as regards the domestic relations, it being a common occurrence that as the need of the master required, husbands, wives and children were separated by being sold to different persons, and, in many cases, obliged to accept other husbands and wives in the place of those left behind, so that the slave might perpetuate his race for further thralldom and oppression.

The domination of the master was maintained by physical force, if it became necessary, and the whipping-post for corporal punishment in the case of a refractory subject, and the bloodhounds for hunting down and capturing any in whom the strivings for liberty might lead to escape the yoke of bondage by fleeing from the conditions which surrounded them to such conditions in which they could exercise their aspirations for a higher life.

If we seek for the reason which led the master to exercise such vigilance over the slave, we find it in the fact that his material interests lay in the power to exploit the strength and skill of the slave, and keep him in subjection. In pursuance of this policy, the colored men, as a class, were obliged to live in small cabins, with few conveniences, and be content with clothing and food of coarse quality, while their master revelled in the best of raiment and ate and drank the best of food and wines.

Men have been deluding themselves with the idea that the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln ended slavery in this country, but the careful student realizes that this view is fallacious. As we inquire into the facts, stripped of all the verbiage with which so-called political economists would endeavor to cover up present conditions, we find as a result that a slavery quite as potent as that of former days is in our midst, and, instead of being confined to one section and one class of men, distinguished by the color of their skin, it embraces all parts of not only our land and people, but all lands and all people, and is best described as wage slavery.

The system of wage slavery is the result of a force as great, if not greater, than any exercised through the agency of the whipping-post and the bloodhounds. While it may not be apparent at first to the uninitiated what is the force being applied to the people to bring them into subjection, to the careful and patient inquirer it is being revealed that the forces of nature and society are being called into service to bring the people into bondage. By obtaining control of the land and tools of production and distribution, the capitalists of the country are obliging "the masses of the people," that is, the working class, both white and black, to become their slaves. To this end, hunger, cold and nakedness are aiding them quite as effectually as did the whipping-post and bloodhounds. By prescribing the amount of the product which the working class shall have under the name of wages, they are fixing the mode of living and determining the quality of food and raiment, as effectually as did the master in the old slavery days; and, in so far as the industries of the country become concentrated in fewer and still fewer hands—as we see it being done to-day—just so far will the dominance of the capitalist class become more potent and redound to the detriment of the enslaved class.

In this picture, fraught with consequences of the gravest peril, to the wellbeing of the race, there is no silver lining to the cloud of dark sombreness which overshadows us, as there was to the one which overshadowed the negro.

There is no division in sentiment or moral feeling, such as made the line of demarcation so strong between the North and South, and which led to the strife which resulted in the freedom of the negro from the bonds of chattel slavery. In this case it is an exemplification of the truism, "He who would be free must first strike the blow," and it is a battle to a finish. Either the powers that oppress the working people must be destroyed or else the working people must come under a bondage fully as complete as that which marked the days of African slavery.

That the fight is on is patent to all. The upward striving of the working people for better conditions, as indicated by the strikes and lockouts and boycotts and general turmoil in our industrial system, sufficiently proclaim it. The need of the hour is to direct these strivings in the proper channel.

Consider a lesson of history. In our struggle for the independence of this country it was the boast of the English that we could not stand before the cold steel of the bayonet charges of the disciplined soldiery of the British and their hirelings, the Hessians, and their boasting was true, as long as our men were in the form of militia without cohesion, and subject to the conflicting interests and ideas of different men. But, when Baron Steuben took 100 of the most promising young men in the army, and in a short time turned them out a disciplined body, working together as almost one man, he presented an object lesson which commended itself to the Americans so forcibly that organization and discipline became the order of the day, and the boasted supremacy of the English was at an end. We met them with their own weapons and defeated them.

The incoherency and chaotic condition which has marked the early part of the struggle, as evinced by the endeavors of the early reformers to obtain some little amelioration of their conditions, is giving way to a broad comprehension of the nature of the conflict, and a compact organization, self-disciplined, as evinced by the Socialist Labor Party, is giving an object lesson quite as convincing as any which our forefathers received at the hands of Baron Steuben.

Will the Socialist forces heed the lesson?

The ballot corresponds to the bayonet which our forefathers suffered from, and that they must become acquainted with its power and learn to use it correctly is the obvious lesson of the day, and the grand mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to teach its use to the intent that we may free ourselves from all domination of oppressive forces and attain to its natural result, which is rehabilitation—in what?

The ideals of our fathers led them to the conception that to escape the domination of tyrannical rulers, in the shape of kings and emperors, was all that was necessary; that, having the opportunity, man would be guided by the principles of brotherhood and fraternal regard. This conception was, in a great measure, carried out in the early history of the nation; and, during that period, which might be called somewhat idealistic, were produced some grand characters, and men fondly believed that the ideal government was established.

As long as the extent of country which was unappropriated defied the lust of greed, and any man could have his home for the taking, the escape from servitude of one from another was easy; but when the land was given by legislative action to railroads and corporations in enormous grants, and the industries of the country were organized for profit, these illusions vanished, and there confronted us the problem of how to rehabilitate the people with the freedom which they formerly enjoyed.

How, dispel the dark and terrible shadow which has overshadowed our fair land and caused the most profound to ponder on the menacing conditions? As a puzzle which halts us, yet yields as soon as we have the key, and we wonder we did not see it at once, so simple also is the answer to this question.

Only order our industrial system so that all shall work and all share in the products of labor, and not only the former freedom returns, but also a far more enjoyable condition, for all the forces of civilization will then conduce to the benefit of mankind, and with the satisfaction of our physical needs and the passing away of fear of want in the future, which would surely attend the establishment of the Socialist Republic, mankind would be uplifted to a far higher plane of life than it has hitherto enjoyed.

New Haven, Conn. C. B. W.

NAILED AGAIN

Volkszeitung Indulges in its Regulation and Timbooctoo Tricks.

The cold facts published originally in recent issues of The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung concerning the conspiracy entered into by the Brewery bosses with the brewery labor fakirs and their Volkszeitung to beat down the rank and file of brewery workingmen are beginning to penetrate the thick hide of the conspirators against Labor. The paper which they claimed "nobody read," and whose revelations were to be of no effect, seems to be widely read after all, enormously so, according to the admission of the "Brauer Zeitung" itself, whose editor admits their correctness. The following facts are proofs.

In its issue of last May 26 (Thursday) the said Volkszeitung had this item:

"WARRANT OF ARREST AGAINST DE LEON.

"Ernest Bohm has caused the so-called 'Professor' 'Dan' De Leon to be brought to account for criminal libel. De Leon was summoned to appear day before yesterday before the police court in Center steet, but he failed to turn up, and as a consequence Bohm has instructed his counsel to secure a warrant against De Leon. Policemen who yesterday were searching for De Leon could not find him. Bohm says in his complaint that De Leon, in a paper published by himself, has called him a 'thief' and claims that he betrayed and sold out the members of the local brewers to their boss."

Every single statement in the above "news" item is a lie. De Leon was all the week in town in the office of the Daily People until Saturday, May 28th at noon, as usual, that is two days after the issue of the above "news item," four days after the alleged service of summons upon him, and three days after the alleged search for him by policemen. No such summons was served upon him, nor were there any policemen looking for him. He left town on Saturday, as usual, and returned the next week.

But instead of him Lazarus Abelson, Dr. Julius Hammer and Valentine Wegener were subpoenaed last week twice, to appear before Magistrate Ommen, in the Criminal Court Building. The first subpoena was Tuesday, May 31. After waiting there for some time, they were handed other subpoenas to appear again Wednesday morning. That morning, they were again before the Magistrate. He, having learned that they were subpoenaed to appear again on June 10, told them TO PAY NO ATTENTION TO THE SUBPOENAS. Then turning to the lawyer who had caused the subpoenas to be issued the magistrate roundly berated him for hauling persons before his court and wasting their time without being in a position to proceed with his case.

The brewery bosses are keeping behind the curtains; but less prudent than they, the Volkszeitung has identified itself with these hysterical bluff performances. Feeling thoroughly cowhided by the revelations which just appeared in the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, and more and more called to account by the German workingmen, the Volkszeitung has stupidly shown its hand. It showed it by keeping silent about the Niedermeyer affair published in these columns on the 11th and the 18th of last May, when Niedermeyer, one of the officers of the local brewery unions, summoned Daniel De Leon before the criminal court and was compelled to withdraw his charges because he dared not swear to them, and the Volkszeitung has shown it again both by the above lying "news" item and by its reporter moving in court Wednesday like the shadow of the lawyer who issued the above subpoenas and who was berated by the magistrate. The silly and exposed Timbooctooer imagines itself in Timbooctoo and is trying the Timbooctoo tricks of lie and bluff.

NIEDERMEYER AGAIN.

Volkszeitung Takes Up The Case a La Timbooctoo.

As readers of The People know, Daniel De Leon was summoned on "a complaint" by one Niedermeyer to appear before the Criminal Court in Center street on the 17th of last month. When De Leon appeared in Court it was discovered that the said Niedermeyer was one of the officers of the local Brewers' Union, who made the recent contracts with the brewery bosses and against which contracts there has been so much indignation among the rank and file. It was also discovered that the complainant had presented no sworn complaint. In fact, the whole affair looked fishy. De Leon's counsel demanded that the complainant swear to his statements. The provision of the law is a wise one. He who swears falsely is guilty of perjury. A club is thereby held over the head of Timbooctooism. The case was adjourned to the 24th to give Niedermeyer a chance to swear, if he dared. On the 24th De Leon appeared again, but Niedermeyer was not there, nor his sworn complaint. *And the case was thrown out.* As the matter began to look fishier still, one J. Toole, who acted as the counsel for Niedermeyer, was required to endorse the summons on De Leon as *withdrawn*. This summons so endorsed is in The People's office. And there the matter ended, and that was the last of Niedermeyer that De Leon heard of, although he continued regularly as usual at his desk in The People's office, except at the end of the week when he regularly goes out to his family in Milford, Conn.

Suddenly, Niedermeyer turns up again against De Leon—in Court? Bless your heart, no! In the "Volkszeitung," which before that had been perfectly silent on Niedermeyer. Thusday, June the 2nd, that paper contained this item of "news":

"DE LEON COULD NOT BE FOUND

"In the criminal charge of Franz Niedermeyer, a member of the Brewers' Union, against Daniel De Leon, the boss of the Soicalist Labor Party, and editor of the Daily People, there was to be a hearing yesterday morning at 10 o'clock before Magistrate Ommen in the Center Street Police Court, the hearing was to ascertain who is the editor of The People. De Leon, as is well known, denied being the paper's editor in chief. Although people were on the search for De Leon Tuesday and Monday morning he could not be found, and it was said that he went to hide in Milford, Ct. The subpoenas against De Leon and the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. remain in force and the hearing has been put off for the present."

Of course, every statement in the "news" item is a lie, and some of them stupid lies. It takes a Timbooctooer to get off so transparent a lie as that "it is well known that De Leon denied being the paper's editor," or that he is "hiding in Milford." The fact is that the "Volkezeitung" must seem to be doing something for its pals, and that is their style—stuff the stuffable.

In view of the "Volkszeitung's" "news" item, De Leon and his counsel made inquiries Thursday morning. In the first place, the Mr. John Toole who figured in last month's affair as the attorney for Niedermeyer can be found neither in the lawyers' directory, nor in the telephone directory. In the second place, there are no record of any summonses, subpoenas, or warrants of any description in the Police Court against De Leon; and an officer volunteered the information that the court canceled the subpoenas that had been issued against Lazarus Abelson and two or three others, told them they need take no notice of any such papers from that lawyer, and *the court roundly berated the lawyer for his conduct.*

HIS "IDIOSYNCRASY."

Leading and Most Vicious Buffalo Kangaroo Convicted of Beastly Crime.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 24.—Isadore Miller, a quack "eye doctor" and one of the leading and most viciously vituperative local Jewish Kangaroos, was tried yesterday before Grand Jury for rape in second degree. His poor young wife tried hard to save him, so did the Kangs and Jewish patriots; both were out in force and jointly testified to his "good character." The counsel for defense made a desperate attempt to whitewash the scoundrel and to present him as an innocent victim of a Polish anti-semitic conspiracy, but in spite of all that and tactless, clumsy and silly conduct of prosecuting attorney, Miller was last night convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Auburn state prison for not less than one year nor more than sixteen months. A fuller write-up will be sent as soon as some particulars are reliably ascertained. B. Reinstein.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

CONNECTICUT S. L. P.

HOLDS GOOD CONVENTION AND PUTS TICKET IN FIELD.

Sections Report on Work Done—Delegate to National Convention Elected—Resolutions on Party Press and Other Important Matters Adopted—Platform Endorsed.

The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Connecticut, held on Decoration Day in the city of Hartford, nominated the following ticket:

For Presidential Electors:

Henry Hoyle, Moosup; Albert H. Gierginsky, Hartford; Alfred Johnson, New Britain; William Mentze, Hartford; John P. Johnson, New Haven; Abraham Naphtalin, New Britain, and Charles B Wells, New Haven.

For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
New Haven.

Lieut.-Governor:
JOHN D. CARLSON,
New Britain.

Secretary of State:
EMANUEL SHERMAN,
Rockville.

Treasurer:
FREDERICK FELLERMANN,
Hartford.

Comptroller:
THOMAS FARREN,
Bridgeport.

Representative-at-large:
WILLIAM H. DALY,
New Haven.

Representatives to Congress:

First District, Charles F. Roberts, Hartford.

Second District, Michael J. Bomstead, New Haven.

Third District, A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup.

Fourth District, Samuel Walker, Bridgeport.

The convention was called to order at 9.30 a. m. by Secretary of State, Comrade Gierginsky. Comrade Fred. Fellermann, of Hartford, was elected temporary chairman and A. Gierginsky, of Hartford, temporary secretary. Both officers were later made permanent by the convention, and Comrade Daly, of New Haven, elected vice-chairman, and Comrade A. Hedin assistant secretary.

A. B. Lafreniere, E. Sherman and A. Hedin were elected a committee on credentials, and Wm. Daily, A. Johnson and Suessbrick a committee on Rules and Order.

Upon motion report of credential committee was received and the following delegates seated: Alfred Johnson and John D. Carlson, New Britain; E. Sherman, Gus Raish and Wm. Suessbrick, Rockville; E. Cronin, A. Hedin and Max Feldmann, Bridgeport; F. Lechner, F. Fellermann, H. Huchstedt and James B. Williams, Hartford; Wm. H. Daily, New Haven; Petureine Antomi, Chas. Fantone and A. Vozli, Kensington, and A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup.

The minutes of the previous convention were then read and accepted; also the report of the S. E. C. The various recommendations in the latter were referred to the respective committees:

The following committees were then elected: Auditing, Wm. Suessbrick and J. D. Carlson; Resolution, Chas. Fantoni, E. Sherman and F. Fellermann; Ways and Means, A. Johnson, M. Feldmann and Wm. Daily; Nominations, G. Raish, A. B. Lafreniere and E. Cronin; Party Press, A. Hedin, H. Huchstedt and J. B. Williams.

The reports of the Sections were then read and accepted. Comrade Adam Marx sent a letter regretting that he could not attend convention. Referring to the sale of Bebel's "Women under Socialism," he said he had sold 32 copies in three weeks.

A recess until 2.30 p. m. was then taken.

Afternoon Session.

On motion of Credential Committee Comrade Meyer Stodel, of New Haven, was seated as a delegate.

Resolutions.

1. Whereas, our Party press has always faithfully fought the battle of the proletariat, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse its attitude

Continued on 6th page.

The Late Chicago National Convention of the So-called Socialist Party

An old song which I once heard, says: "I tell them go ask the sailor for the sailor's been to sea." One April 30, a few members of the S. L. P. of Missouri after discussing the situation in the Socialist movement, arrived at the conclusion that in order to get a clear conception of the intentions of one of the so-called factions in the Socialist movement, they must have a man on the ground, send the sailor to sea, as it were.

We had heard rumors for more than a year past of certain elements within the S. P. which were making for a clear cut class conscious working class movement. We had read scores of letters, both in praise and condemnation of the S. P., most of these were either maudlinly sentimental or disgustingly braggadocio. Very few seemed to be based upon actual knowledge. As a rule these letters were written by men who get their inspiration from the writing of some one else; in many instances by men whose only efforts in support of the Socialist movement consists of the mouthing of revolutionary phrases and who set up the married man's cry when a fight is on hand.

The Missouri comrades who wished to have a report of the late S. P. convention from a "sailor who's been to sea," fixed upon one of their number to go to Chicago, attend the convention, move among the delegates as much as possible and especially to scan the rank and file of Local Chicago, S. P., that local being the largest and reputed to be the most revolutionary in the S. P. The S. L. P. man who was sent, did not go as a representative of the S. L. P., but as a free lance, with the understanding that he was to make an unprejudiced report to the other members who helped pay his expenses. Accordingly the following report or review of the S. P. convention, its delegates and the rank and file of Local Chicago, may be taken as an honest, unprejudiced opinion of an investigator, not painfully critical or confusingly profound, merely a review by a wage slave who is anxious to see the working class organized in a class conscious political party, regardless of name. So here goes:

I got into Chicago at 9.15 a. m. Sunday, May 1st, and not knowing just exactly where the convention hall was located, I went to the public library expecting to see a copy of the Chicago "Socialist," the paper said to be owned by Local Cook county. I was somewhat surprised at not being able to find the paper. I learned the reason later on. (note)

After looking over several other Socialist papers without finding what I wanted, I happened to look into a capitalist paper and finding the name of the hall where the convention was to be held, I looked up the location in the city directory and reached the hall just in time to see James F. Carey of Armory fame elected temporary chairman. This was the first shock I had. Carey elected unanimously! where are the revolutionists, thought I.

The first day was taken up in arranging the usual preliminaries and the convention adjourned for a public banquet arranged by Local Chicago. As there were several leading lights advertised to speak at this banquet, I attended, although there was nothing of an eatable nature served. I had my fill of speeches.

T. J. Morgan was toast master. He introduced the Rev. Herron, Ben Hanford, Wilshire, Carey and one or two others, and E. V. Debs. There seemed to be an overpowering odor of the name of Debs pervading. The name of Debs was the fetich which calmed the wrath of the banqueters who paid fifty cents per plate for plates which were not served. Debs was the name which like magic, calmed the disputes between the "impossibilists" and the "opportunists." The name of Debs for a time reconciled the progressive and non-progressive trade unionists. The name of Debs was applauded by the defenders of private owned papers as well as by those who favored a party-owned organ. In short, the name of Debs was relied upon to catch votes; and as even the best of them seem to think that votes is all that is to be required, Debs was acceptable to all. His speech at the banquet was, in my opinion, a weak attempt to imitate the teachings of S. L. P. speakers. He, however, spoke in innuendoes, referred to "certain trades union leaders" as lieutenants of the capitalist class. He mentioned no names but a voice in the gallery shouted "John Mitchell." Debs said in return "I beg pardon?"; again the voice shouted "John Mitchell." Debs then, with a peculiar smile, said: "I hear no objections." This was as near as he came to attacking the labor fakirs.

The second day I saw the convention in full blast. Following are the names of States represented and number of delegates from each State:

Wisconsin, seven delegates, four alternates; Washington, two delegates; Texas, three delegates; South Dakota, two delegates; Pennsylvania, eight delegates; one alternate; Oregon, one delegate; Oklahoma, three delegates; two alternates; Ohio, eight delegates; North Dakota, one delegate; New York, eighteen delegates, one alternate; New Jersey, six delegates, one alternate; New Hampshire, one delegate; Nebraska, one delegate, two alternates; Montana, one delegate; Missouri, eleven delegates; Minnesota, five delegates, two alternates; Michigan, four delegates; Massachusetts, eight delegates, one alternate; Maryland, one delegate, one alternate; Louisania, one delegate; Kentucky, two delegates, one alternate; Kansas, four delegates, two alternates; Iowa, four delegates; Alabama, one delegate; Arkansas, two delegates; California, eleven delegates; Colorado, five delegates; Connecticut, two delegates; Idaho, one delegate; Illinois, seventeen delegates, one alternate; Indiana, four delegates. Total, 146 delegates, eighteen alternates.

There were extra delegates not reported upon by the Credential Committee, who were seated. These, with friends and relatives of delegates, are represented in photograph of convention which will bring the number on the picture up to nearly 200.

After the delegates got down to business it gradually became clear to me that there would be a smoothing over of knotty points by the politicians, Berger, Slobodin, Hilquit, et. al. The N. Y. delegation constituting itself into a sort of clucking hen, allowed the others to wander about as they pleased, but always keeping the whole brood in sight. Whenever the venturesome ones seemed disposed to make some radical move the New Yorkers would like an old hen, cluck "De Leonism." The Milwaukee contingent cared not what the rest of them did so long as THEY were allowed to dabble in cheap politics.

The second day was mostly spent in the selection of committees. The different factions began to scatter and the clucking hen is on the alert. The committee on platform elected consisted of nine men, as follows:

E. V. Debs, Indiana; George D. Herron, New York; Ben Hanford, New York; William Mailly, Nebraska; H. F. Titus, Washington; G. H. Strobell, New Jersey; T. E. Will, Kansas; Victor Berger, Wisconsin, and M. W. Wilkens, California.

A committee representative of the S. P. As one of the delegates put it "California reaches its hand across the continent and grasps that of New York."

Now, I expected that there would be "something doing." I had been told that Debs is a revolutionist; Hanford also; that Titus can lick his weight in wild cats when it comes to holding out for a revolutionary platform. Alas, I was again disappointed, even more so than when I saw Carey unanimously elected chairman the first day. The platform reported favorably by the entire committee through the Rev. Herron, is, as every one who read it knows, the direct opposite of revolutionary, and worst of all, it was unanimously adopted by the convention.

When the attitude of the S. P. towords trades unions came up for discussion, the clucking hen was as much disturbed as an old barn-yard hen is when the ducks she has hatched take to the water. The convention was for a time divided into three factions. A. L. U., A. F. L., and the lawyers and doctors who wished to ignore trades unionism altogether.

During the discussion a delegate from Wyoming, Ott, by name, presented a resolution as a substitute for the one presented by the Committee on Attitude, etc., the last paragraph of which is as follows:

"The Socialist Party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose."

Now, here was a chance for those great revolutionary leaders, such as Ben Hanford, for instance, who is so solicitious for the welfare of the "rank and file"—here was the chance for Max Hayes who was so ignominiously turned down by the vice-president of the National Civic Federation, when he presented his Socialist measures at the A. F. of L. convention in Boston—here was a chance for Debs who of late pretends to stand for class conscious trades unionism—here was a chance for all of the delegates whose party was ridiculed by the "labor leaders, so-called," who are part and parcel of the Civic Federation, to rise and place in their declaration of principles a ringing denunciation of the misleaders of the workers in the A. F. of L.—and what DID they do? Ben Hanford, of the New York delegation, did the clucking for the old hen and raised the cry of "De Leonism!" He read a very small portion of the resolution on trades unions adopted by the S. L. P. at the 1900 convention and declared that the S. L. P. had gone to smash because it had adopted that resolution. Hanford virtually declared that if the S. P. ever dared to attack the labor fakir it would be ruined.

Max Hayes who was chairman of the Committee on Attitude Towards Trades Unions, then offered as a supplementary report a resolution which he "believed" would meet with the views of the delegates. This was the weak resolution which was finally adopted by a vote of 107 to 52.

Debs said not a word, although he voted against the resolution as finally reported by the committee.

The radical resolution was smothered. Alas for the fond hopes of those who thought that there would be "something doing" at this convention!

After the platform was adopted came the nominations for president. The Rev. Herron placed in nomination the man whom he thought best fitted to stand upon the platform adopted: Eugene V. Debs. The nomination was seconded by James F. Carey. Do birds of a feather flock together? Debs was chosen unanimously.

Doctor Titus then placed in nomination for vice-president Ben Hanford, as "a man who has made great sacrifices for the Socialist movement." Hanford was chosen unanimously.

This was all very pretty. Debs, a western man nominated by a man from the east, and Hanford, an eastern man, nominated by a man from the west. The convention had a good stage manager, evidently.

Now everything looked lovely. A committee was appointed to notify Debs of his nomination, but Debs could not be found just then. Hanford made a speech of acceptance.

The fifth and final day of the convention there came a cloud over the convention which bade for a time to eclipse all of the felicity of the day before. The committee of municipal program reported, brought in a long string of planks or "immediate demands" which as one of the delegates said, looked like the last page of the Chicago American.

The S. P. men who claim to be revolutionists were denouncing all such programs all week in front of the hall, on the street corner, and in the branch meetings. So deeply interested were they in agitating against the immediate demands that they did not notice until it was all over that they had that very thing in their national platform condensed.

When the committee reported favorably upon the "last page of the Chicago American," the discussion waxed so warm that for a while it looked as though the love feast of the day before would be spoiled; but the clucking hen again clucked and just at a critical moment the Rev. Herron arose and announced that Debs was now in the hall and the chairman, Mr. Stedman, who is an "immediate demander" and then under charges in Local Chicago for joining and speaking for the "Municipal League," proposed that Debs be escorted to the stage which was done, and Debs then made his speech of acceptance, after which the convention adjourned for dinner.

When time was called for the afternoon session, of course, the leaders had decided upon a plan of action which would pacify all parties concerned. It was elaborately explained that the string of planks were merely suggestions, that the program was neither obligatory nor mandatory, and Mr. Hilquit moved that the report of State and municipal program be referred to the N. E. C. for revision and adoption. It was amended that the revised report be sent to the party on referendum. Carey said that he favored referring the report for revision because he did not like to be understood as endorsing some of the propositions contained in the program. I wonder if he had reference to the plank on State military law which is the second plank in the program. The motion to revise and refer was carried. The convention then adjourned with singing the Marsellaise and three cheers for Socialism.

The convention had finished its work and the rank and file of Local Chicago began to scan it. There was loud protests and jeers by the more venturesome ones. These had discovered that the platform adopted by the convention was merely a whine for reform and that if they accepted that platform they could consistently join the William Randolph Hearst forces.

The class struggle will not down, and now when the spectacular congregation of editors, lawyers, professional lecturers, ex-ministers and pure and simple trade union leaders had dispersed, each and every one with the understanding that he or she was in no wise bound to the working class interests by any act of the convention, and each believing that he or she was to enjoy the prestige of a national organization with a man at the head of its ticket whose newspaper eputation was sure to catch votes, when this congregation had dispersed the glamour which their awful presence seemed to have cast over the rank and file seemed to be dispelled, and quite a number of the workingmen in Local Chicago seemed to realize the truth of that passage in the preface to the history of the Paris Commune, published by the New York Labor News Company, which reads as follows:

"A man is not transformed by merely changing his name. Circumstances will not transform him, if they are such only that, by deceitfully professing a change of views and sentiments, he can best subserve his selfish interests. No sooner had Socialism given evidence of its enormous power of expansion than it became a most attractive field of exploitation to intellectual schemers and profit seekers. In the wake of these undesirable accessions came others still more dangerous and in greater numbers; men belonging body and soul, to the doomed middle class ignorantly seeking relief from the pressure of capitalist concentration in 'reform' of a so-called Socialist kind and therefore calling themselves Socialists. From that moment the apparent growth of the Socialist movement was abnormal, and its real spirit was correspondingly impaired. 'It lost in depth what it gained in surface.' Or to tell the full truth, a detached body of the bourgeoisie finding the proletarian citadel closed to compromission, had treacherously stolen into it in Socialist garb and under the Socialist banner."

At a meeting of the Cook County Central Committee, the platform was held up to ridicule, denounced as being a weak, middle class whine against the pressure of the capitalist, upon the small business interests. The charge was openly made by some of the members that Socialism had been assassinated in the house of its so-called friends; and the central committee decided to call a mass meeting of the membership of Cook County for the purpose of repudiating the platform adopted by the convention, and to discuss the advisability of drafting a working class platform and sending it to a vote of the party membership in opposition to the one adopted by the convention. What will be the outcome? Will the membership of Cook County, said to be 1,500 in number, be spell-bound again by the magic name of Debs? Will the Kangaroo cry of "De Leonism" scare them back into the fold of middle class opportunism, and labor fakirism? Will the abstract philosophy of the professional lecturers delude them into backing up the interests of individual newspaper publishers? or will they like workingmen, class conscious, repudiate the entire pack of adventurers and join the real revolutionary, political party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party? and say to the all the reactionaries and doctrinairies: "The chasm between the classes is as wide and as deep as the infinite. Jump into it, ye compromisers?"

(Note) Noticing that the "Chicago Socialist" was not being distributed about the convention hall, I asked one of the members the reason why? He told me that the paper was not fit as a Socialist paper and that its editor knew absolutely nothing about Socialism.

During the discussion in the convention as to whether the party should have an official organ, John Spargo of the New York delegation, and editor of "The Comrade," said that he was opposed to a party-owned paper, because he was opposed to the "heresy hunter."

ASCERTAINER.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1904.

An Answer by the Brewers' Editor

(Translated from the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.)

After a silence of seven weeks regarding the disclosures of our New York correspondent concerning the boundless corruption on the administration of the Brewers' Union, the "Brauer Zeitung" at last replies in it's issue of April 30th. This reply deserves a verbal repetition, as well as a close consideration, from those interested. This answer, where as the most significant passages we have emphasized, proves:

Firstly, that our correspondent stated nothing but facts, that every one of his assertions is based on truth, as otherwise the editor of the "Brauer Zeitung" surely would have made corrections;

Secondly, that genuine Russian conditions reign in the Brewers' Union, as far as the official organ is concerned, as only matters agreeable to the "men on top" may be published. Everything else is cut out without pity by the Russian-American "socialistic" Brauer Zeitung censors;

Thirdly, that for the leaders of the Bhewers' Union socialism is nothing but a mask, by which to fool and deceive the honest and progressive members of the union, as their protection and support, —in spite of all the resolutions of the union to the contrary—of the refined fakirs, Gompers, et al., of the American Federation of Labor, amply proves;

Fourthly, the justification of the position of the S. L. P. holding, that a union, claiming to be socialistic and at the same time remaining in the camp of the American Federation of Labor, totally capitalistic in its character, is a contradiction in itself and, regarded from the standpoint of the class struggle, is nothing but an economic-political monstrosity;

Fifthly, that the "boring from outside" of the S. L. P. is conducive of more practical, effective results, than all the "boring from within" of all the Kangaroo socialists. This is proved by the circumstance that ever enlarging circles of the more intelligent members, not alone of the Brewers' Union, but also of other unions, consider the trade union tactics of the S. L. P. with better judgment than before. This is also shown in the manly attitude of the editor of the "Brauer Zeitung." We frankly confess that we expected a less satisfactory answer, but are rejoiced, to have been in error. It is only to be hoped that Mr. Trautman, the editor of the Brauer Zeitung, will not stop in the middle of the road but take the full consequences of his article: "In my own defence."

The statement of Trautman as to the responsibility of Comrade De Leon for the prominent position of Bohm in the movement, is perhaps only a thoughtless remark. Neither De Leon nor anybody else can fathom the sentiments and the innermost thought of man, but this much is certain: that at the time De Leon did not know the true character of Bohm and regarded him as an honest man. Had he not been known as such, he would not have been admitted as a member of our party. But it is a significant mark, that Bohm, after the discovery of his crookedness and after his expulsion from the S. L. P. was received like so many other crooks with open arms by the so-called Socialist alias Social Democratic party and enabled, in spite of his ill-smelling record to play a leading role in the Brewers' Union.

But now to the article, which is reproduced in full:

A DISCOURSE IN MY OWN BEHALF.

With Principles No Compromising Bargains Are Made; They Must Be Fought Through.

Before me are laying several scriptures.

First: The weekly editions of the Cleveland Arbeiter Zeitung of the last seven weeks, and also of the Weekly People, containing narratives of occurrences in connection with the past New York difficulties.

Second: The communications from several brewery workers' unions in different cities, informing me that the subscribers to the aforementioned press of the S. L. P. are vastly on the increase, and that nearly every brewery worker gets cognizance of these articles by passing the papers around among the membership; and inquiries, yes, very urgent, insisting that the Brauer-Zeitung make an explanation what truth or what exaggeration is in those articles in the press of the Socialist Labor Party.

And here document No. 3: The last week's command of the quorum not to indulge in any adverse criticism of the officers of the A. F. of L., or to continue the attacks against them, nor to allow such to appear in the publication of articles on the jurisdiction question sent in by members, and in order to make that operative a censorship has actually been established.

And from the last pack of documents I pick out the report of the editor of the Cincinnati convention, of which the concluding parts read as follows:

"If the brewery workers, assembled in convention, are decided in renewing their allegiance to Socialism, then they must also bear the consequences of their attitude and show the strong determination to courageously shoulder the responsibilities. Then the fight must be taken up on the whole line against every one who lines up in front with Mark Hanna and capitalism. The combat will ultimately end with victory for Socialism, but bear in mind, the duel will demand sacrifices, will require endurance of many hardships.

"Endorsing the principles and program of the Socialist party, and yet expect of the Brauer-Zeitung to laud and glorify peace, harmony and, by chance, Civic Federation, would only be a caricature, and a corruption of the principles of the advanced trade-union movement. No favor can be looked for from those who praise Mark Hanna; they will treat the brewery worker with most enraged enmity and hostility upon all occasions. You alone have to decide whether the brewery workers will also in future stand on the solid ship of the progressive trade-union movement; and on your decision solely will it depend whether a socialist can hold position as editor of your official paper.

"The future, be sure, is for the socialists; *in spite of the Civic Federation and all followers*, and only the *unswerving, uncompromising fight against that purely capitalistic institution* must be the duty of each and every labor organization that strives and stands for the overthrow of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of a better society under the co-operative commonwealth."

Document No. 4 consequently voices the sentiments of the membership as approved by the delegates to the convention. This is used by the editor as guide, and this clear-cut declaration has brought to the brewery workers organization the distinction of not using Socialism merely as a subterfuge to secure the good will and the friendship of the Socialist progressive part of the working people, while the organization might not differ in its aims and conduct from the antiquated guild unions, which in many cases are directly used as capitalistic instruments to keep in subjection other parts of the working class. By "capitalistic institutions" is meant that all those who are connected in any way or manner with the Civic Federation must be looked upon as capitalists' agents; an attitude fully approved by the convention; and consequently every individual connected with that institution must self-evidently be fought as fiercely as all the other evil outgrowths of the prevailing capitalist system. When labor leaders permit themselves being connected with such an institution they logically must be classified as avowed traitors to the class of the disinherited. To allow these conclusions to be kept concealed from the working class for the sake of opportuneness savors short of co-operation with and nefarious approval of such things, just as much disdainful as direct partaking. If, then, the quorum is desirous of establishing press censorship, then that body simply expects that an attitude in which they themselves don't want to appear should be imposed upon the editor; that the latter should voice in his opinions and comments on the one side Socialism and the conception of matters drawn from that doctrine simply out of consideration for the strength of the socialists, who almost alone have been instrumental in upbuilding the organization in its earlier and also later stage, and on the other hand he should make a compromise with a principle and his proletarian's conscience, tacitly submit to the humbugs and farces heaped perpetually by the Civic Federation conglomeration upon the working class. The very self-respect would forbear any man who is in the movement from an inner mighty inspiration to yield to such a command; and thus would it be with everybody whom one would impose upon that from articles destined for publication the very soul be taken out because they contain attacks, though they were nothing but the full truth. Hero-worshiping does not go well with Socialists, and if the quorum persists in putting into operation this senseless order, being in abject defiance of the declaration of principles, the self-respect for myself and those who to-day form the strong Socialist current will certainly prompt me to demand of the Executive Board the dismissal papers.

It is a wrong tactic, absolutely wrong, to compromise on questions of vital principle for the reasons of opportuneness, and to submit to these creatures without ethics, morals and ideals may be capable of, but to deprave myself so deeply, the whole job is not worth it. This covers also the explanation to document No. 3, published in the minutes of the quorum. As to the inquiries relative to the articles appearing in the press of the S. L. P., and the repeated request to give an explanation, suffice it to say I have since the close of the Cincinnati convention and the termination of the Columbus fight, bothered but very little about the internal friction within the organization, as a rule, but to the first censorship order that no discussion anent the New York affairs be permitted in the columns of the Brauer-Zeitung I have yielded for very good reasons, in order to contribute towards an adjustment of the created differences, if such were possible. That this was not accomplished is evident from the many articles in the S. L. P. press, and the astounding circulation of these papers among the brewery workers in different cities. The many inquirers on the matter have received official explanation, and they will conceive that at present, while some emissaries of the A. F. of L. are still worse adversaries of the International Union of United Brewery Workers than even the brewery proprietors themselves, as the incidents in Rochester, Albany and Buffalo have amply proven, it would be inopportune to incense still more the fire of hatred by opening up a question which to solve even a convention lacked the courage. The editorial challenges of Comrade Dan. De Leon in The People will not change my disposition on this matter. He, in the first place, is responsible that E. Bohm reached any prominence in the labor movement which he used to exercise his mischievious influence upon the movement of the working class. Let the blame rest where it belongs.

DANIEL DE LEON'S LECTURE

THE BURNING QUESTION OF TRADES UNIONISM

WILL APPEAR IN

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE OF JUNE 25

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Wages, Marriage and the Church

I.

While wages is only part of the wealth produced by labor, the greater part which goes to capital cannot be consumed; consequently overproduction. The producer is discharged. While thus discharged he cannot earn a dollar, consequently cannot buy; the manufacturer cannot sell and the workingman cannot go to work and earn a dollar. This circle can only be broken by greater improvements by governments, like city, State or country. Trade unions, high or low wages cannot change this no matter how organized:

Marriage:

Every marriage is a world in itself; therefore, all laws are almost impossible to benefit the people, since love cannot be compelled and must be free.

The Church:

We must stand firm by science and knowledge. It is impossible for any human being to know how we will live when we are dead and any man who claims to know is a liar and a fakir. If he obtains money for it, he obtains money under false pretences and should be imprisoned.

Carl Schluter.

Boston, May 27.

II.

As to Wages, Marriage and the Church, which is occupying the columns of our paper, these questions must be disposed of, and forever settled.

Perhaps it would be well to remember that while we are doing our utmost to abolish the wage-system, with all of its attendant evils, we are accused of being opposed to "the church," and especially charged with striving to "destroy the family."

Whence come these charges?

There is but answer: These charges come from the clergy, who work upon the superstition of the poor, benighted working people through prejudice and superstition in order to keep the people in ignorance.

If "the church" sees fit to place itself on the ground of opposition to the Socialist Movement, then it is the duty of every member of the working class to choose which side of the line they will place themselves upon.

We have been taught in the past that "we ought to be thankful for the many blessings which we enjoy," and our attention has, and is being, diverted from the present class struggle by those who want us to wait until we reach "the sweet by and by," while we submit to more slavish conditions, and they add insult to injury by telling us "it is the will of God."

"The Church" also proclaims "Marriage is of divine origin," but when we read of the many divorces granted in increasing numbers by the capitalist courts, we know that capitalism is destroying the family; moreover, it has been clearly proven, under the present system, that marriage is nothing more than a contract between the man and woman, who, for various reasons, enter the state of holy (?) matrimony. If "the church" is opposed to the destruction of the family, why does it use its influence against the Socialist Movement?

As a Socialist, I cannot give my support to any agency which is being used to enhance the supremacy of the capitalist class, but will do my utmost to "hit back" at the misleaders of labor, whether in or out of the church. Of course, such action may result in being charged with "infidelity," but I would rather be called an infidel for being honest than to have my praises sung by the representatives of the various churches, known as the clergy, and of whom the vast majority have proven to be hypocrites.

It is a fact that the church has ever opposed every movement in the line of progress, especially if it was destined as a result, to make better conditions for the working class; therefore, I will not "bow the knee" to the infamous idea that the miseries to which we are forced to submit are brought about as a result of "the will of God."

To quote an old verse—I have forgotten the author's name:—

"The Church hath in its eye a beam,
Yet seeth Labor's mote,
And winks at Wealth's enormities—
For a Thousand Dollar Note."

Fraternally, Jer. Devine.

Erie, Pa., May 30.

III.

At a regular meeting of Section Lawrence, Mass., S. L. P., held on May 29, 1904, a discussion was held upon the subject of the article by Comrade James Connolly, which appeared in the Daily and Weekly People under the caption of "Wages, Marriage and the Church," and the various contributions by other comrades on the same subject. The Section having concluded that it is the manifest intention of some of the delegates elected to the National Convention, to there debate the articles mentioned, then elected a committee to draw up the following resolutions condemning the idea of holding such a debate at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

Resolved—That Section Lawrence, S. L. P., protests against debating at the National Convention the article which appeared in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People under the title of "Wages, Marriages and the Church," and considers such a debate detrimental to the interests and welfare of the only genuine political organization which represents the working class of the United States, and that it would be far better for the delegates to discuss ways and means of perfecting and building up our organization and our official organ, the Daily and Weekly People, in order to educate the wage-working class than to discuss matters that do not concern the Party at present and that have a tendency to making the proletariat prejudiced against the Socialist Labor Party or genuine Socialism, which is the same. If those debates take place they will be circulated among the wage slaves in order to make them more prejudiced against us. Section Lawrence saw the same thing happen after an anti-Socialist meeting held in Music Hall in this city. The wage-workers would believe the accusations hurled at the S. L. P. by the defenders of capitalism, that is, that the S. L. P. is anti-religious, and then our class will not read our literature or pay any attention to our arguments because they will believe that we are anti-religious and say they can prove it by our own literature.

Comrades, be cunning and cute, for the capitalists are. Don't let them outpoint you, for everything you say at the convention they will use against Socialism in order to deceive the wage-working class. Teach them genuine Socialism first and then they can see through the inconsistencies of "Wages, Marriage and the Church" under capitalism, and that when capitalism is overthrown by the intelligence of the wage-working class, does any sane man or woman imagine that class would support institutions or organizations which had done all that was in their power to keep them in wage slavery? So, don't bother yourselves about "Wages, Marriage and the Church," but use your brains in the best way to beat the enemy of our class in order to overthrow the capitalist system which enslaves the proletarian.

Section Lawrence, Mass., S. L. P.

Lawrence, Mass, May 30.

PRAISE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Enclosed pleace find one dollar for which send me the Sunday issue of The Daily People.

I congratulate The Daily People on its efforts and results, especially on the Kangaroos. If we only had a Philadelphia Daily People, we could do up the L. Werner-Ed. Moore and United Labor (Fakir)-League, and establish a sound economic movement. T. T.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.

HOW 'TIS DONE IN E. ST. LOIUS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—

While I am glad that more comrades are beginning to see the necessity of a larger circulation of the S. L. P. press, I think that many of them have a wrong conception of this question and would therefore like to give my views on the matter for what they are worth.

I hold that the qualities of an S. L. P. man are to be found in comparatively few men at the present time, and the problem is how to discover them among the great mass of the working population. Here is where comrades who, like myself, are neither speakers nor writers, can play a useful part in the movement.

The S. L. P. press is a means of testing the qualities of a man. If, after a year or a six month's subscription, he declines to renew it, it is not because of the "inefficiency of the press," but because no matter what other good there may be in him, he is no good for us; at least, not yet. This is the spirit in which I am working and I get neither optimistic nor pessimistic on the matter.

As to methods, I wish to say that many sections have too much routine business about their methods. Without criticizing any in particular, allow me state the methods employed by Section East St. Louis, Illinois. The section elects the party press agent and agrees to protect him from loss through failure to make collections for subscriptions. He procures funds to carry on the work, transacts all business with the press, looks after collections and renewals and solicits when convenient and renders report to section from time to time. All members and sympathizers stand instructed to secure subs, with or without cash and turn them over to the agent. Upon this plan all can work to their heart's content, without being hampered with red tape.

I advise every section to adopt the plan of taking subs on credit, and where the section is too timid to venture it, I advise those men who see the question in the right light to organize a club and secure funds for the purpose of working this method. The N. E. C. has offered to assist this plan to the extent of twenty per cent., and I think that will more than cover the losses.

G. A. Jenning.

East St. Louis, Ill., May 25.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and fifty-five subscribers to The Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, June 4, an increase of three over the previous week. While an advance, these figures should be much larger, as this is the most favorable time of the year for pushing the circulation of our press. Do not wait till after the National Convention before going to work. Begin now. The issue this year is the same as every other year, and is presented under conditions that will tell. The campaign should be on everywhere now. One of the most important features of this year's campaign work is the getting of subscriptions for The Weekly People.

To all those who have not read the two latest publications, of the New York Labor News Company: "Women Under Socialism" and "The Pilgrim's Shell," an opportunity is offered of getting them free of charge. No Socialist should fail to add these two splendid books to his collection of choice reading matter. A copy of "Woman Under Socialism" will be mailed to any one sending in ten yearly subscriptions (or equal thereto) to The Weekly People before July 1. For eight yearly subs. (or equal thereto) we will send a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell." This offer applies only when subs. are sent in at one time.

Comrade Goodwin is keeping up the good work in California. This week he sends in twenty from San Jose.

Sixteen subs. were sent in by Chicago comrades, nine of which are credited to Comrade Starkenberg.

Comrade Berdan of Paterson, N. J., sends in seven and writes that he is going to devote all his time to securing subs.

S. R. Rager of Braddock, Pa., one of our hardest working comrades, send in eight yearlies.

Other workers are as follows: Section St. Louis, 10; Section London, Ont., 10; William McCormick, Seattle, Wash., 9; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 8; Twelfth A. D., Brooklyn, 8; Charles Schrafft, Jersey City, N. J., 7; R. Baker, Van Couver, B. C., 6; R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md., 6; Frank Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5; Paulina Wilson, Boston, 5.

Only fifteen dollars worth of sub. cards were sold as follows: A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, $5; A. Safford, Philadelphia, $5; Ninth and Twelfth A. D., Brooklyn, $4; French Branch, New York, $1. Every section should buy a supply of prepaid cards to sell to its members and in that way set every one to work.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

Says the N. Y. Sun of "The Pilgrim's Shell":

"Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called 'Les Mysteres du Peuple.' It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as 'The Wandering Jew' or 'The Mysteries of Paris.' The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom, is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Company). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English."

The above gives a faint idea of the merits of "The Pilgrim's Shell." It must be read in order to be appreciated.

The wish expressed by the reviewer will be fulfilled. The feat of doing Sue in English is well under way. Additional stories from his romance are now running in The Daily People, Sundays, excepted. They will continue until the whole series is completed. To the Socialist Labor Party will redound the great honor of having made Sue's masterpiece accessible to the English speaking world and working class.

Quite a few inquiries have been received of late as to the amount of commission paid to canvassers for Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism," and Sue's "Pilgrim's Shell." In answer, the Labor News Company takes this means of stating that the commission on the first named book is forty per cent; on the second thirty-three and one-third. It is hoped that this information will induce more of our friends and sympathizers to go out and canvass for these two very good books.

During the week three sections—Hoboken, Chicago and Fall River, Mass.—sent in large orders for leaflets. Section Fall River, Mass., writes that it is going to use the shut down in the textile industries to good advantage. Other sections should see to it, that adverse labor conditions in their vicinity are similarly utilized. Our leaflets are just the thing for the purpose.

Attention is again called to the new leaflets "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From." Suitable for distribution.

Resolutions of Sections

To be submitted to the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, in accordance with the call of the N. E. C. at the time of sending out the general vote on the convention city.

BY SECTION MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"Resolved, That Article 2, Section 6, of the constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, reading 'No officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization shall be a member of a Section', shall be eliminated."

BY S. B. COWLES, MEMBER AT LARGE ATTACHED TO MICHIGAN S. E. C.

"Resolved, That the only newspaper press of the Socialist Labor Party shall be an eight-page Weekly."

BY SECTION RENSSELAER COUNTY (TROY), N. Y., resolutions to govern the audit of the books of the N. E. C., S. L. P.

1. "That the books of the N. E. C. be audited by a National Auditing Committee elected for that purpose."
2. "That the said committee be composed of five members of the Socialist Labor Party in good standing who have been members of the Party for at least one year."
3. "One member of the committee to be chosen from the Section at the seat of the National Executive Committee."
4. "The National Secretary to be a member ex-officio with no vote."
5. "The balance of the committee to be nominated and elected by referendum vote of the whole Party as follows:

"When the N. E. C. sends out the call for nominations for the seat of the National Convention, a call for nominations for the National Auditing Committee shall be send out at the same time, each Section to nominate only one candidate.

"When the N. E. C. sends out the names of the cities nominated to be voted upon for the seat of the National Convention, the names of the candidates for the National Auditing Committee shall be sent out at the same time."

6. "The four candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected."
7. "The Section where the seat of the N. E. C. is located shall elect from among its members one, he to be the fifth member of the National Auditing Committee, the said Section to vote only for its member."
8. "The N. E. C. to call said committee to be present three days before the convention opens at the seat of the National Convention, and the N. E. C. to submit all books, financial or otherwise to said National Auditing Committee for their audit and inspection, comprising books of the N. E. C., N. Y. Labor News Co., etc."
9. "The National Secretary, the manager of the N. Y. Labor News Co., and the manager of the Daily People shall render all information asked for by the National Auditing Committee in their work."
10. "The National Auditing Committee shall render a report to the National Convention, written and in detail, and signed by them, said report to be printed in the proceedings of the convention. The National Auditing Committee shall be present at the convention in person."
11. "After the report has been accepted, or is unsatisfactory, the convention shall elect five of its members to act in conjunction with the National Auditing Committee to investigate the differences and render joint report."
13. "Members of the National Auditing Committee who are not delegates to the convention shall be allowed to sit with the convention without vote or voice, except on matters of their report, on which they shall have voice and no vote."
14. "The expenses of said committee shall be met in the same manner as expenses of delegates to the National Convention."

BY SECTION NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Article 2, Section 1, to be amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph the words: 'Except in a city comprising a territory greater than a county, where not more than one charter shall be granted in any county thereof'."

BY SECTION ERIE COUNTY (BUFFALO), N. Y.

1. As to National Executive Committee:

"Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be composed of fifteen members, belonging to the Section located at the seat of such National Executive Committee."

"The fifteen members to be chosen by a general vote of the whole Party from a list of thirty candidates nominated, as at present, by a general vote of the Sections at the seat of the N. E. C."

"When the list of thirty candidates is submitted to the Party for a vote, the membership shall be called upon to vote besides for fifteen members of the N. E. C., also for eight to act as alternates to fill whatever vacancy may occur on the N. E. C., said vacancies to be filled by the alternates in the order of the votes cast for them at the general vote."

"The term of membership on the N. E. C. to be twelve months, with the right of re-election if the Party membership so chooses."

"If any member of the N. E. C. during his term of office be absent from three meetings, successively or otherwise, without valid excuse, his seat shall immediately be declared vacant."

2. As to Transfer Cards:

"Resolved, That the Party adopt the use of transfer cards, said cards showing that the Section from which a member is transfering has no claims of any kind against said member and no reasons why he should not be enrolled in any other Section."

"Upon issuing a transfer card to any member, his dues shall cease in the Section issuing the card and all dues which may accumulate thereafter shall be paid to the Section to which said member submits his card for acceptance."

BY SECTION MONROE COUNTY (ROCHESTER), N. Y.

1. "Whereas, The S. L. P. is the representative of the working class, and

"Whereas, The platform is written in the language of the college professor, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Section Monroe County demands that the platform be written so that it can be understood by every workingman."

2. "Whereas, The call for referendum on amendments to the constitution, brought before the National Convention, cannot be voted upon intelligently without knowing argument from both sides, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a statement of the debate be given to each Section."

BY SECTION EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

"Whereas, The events of the last few years have more and more established the fact that there is developing within the International Socialist Movement two distinct elements wich may be designated as the 'strict class struggle Socialists,' and 'Opportunists': and

"Whereas, The Opportunists at the Internationl Congress in 1900 went on record as favoring, or at least tolerating, compromise and permitting Socialists to receive favors from the capitalist class and its governments, as evidenced by the infamous and cowardly 'Kautsky Resolution'; and

"Whereas, The tactical opportunities of countries like Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, etc., that are backward in capitalist development and where remnants of feudalistic institutions are still retarding the full historic blossoming of of the bourgeoisie as well as the proletariat, and where, therefore, as the ruling class is divided within itself, important reforms can yet be gained for labor through the desire of either faction to gain labor's friendship, without the Socialists thereby allowing the vital principles of Socialism to suffer, as conditions are not there ripe for an immediate overthrow of capitalism and where, consequently, opportunism is not necessarily the result of corrupt leadership, and

"Whereas, Notwithstanding these facts, the Socialist parties and their leaders in such countries, are so blinded by the economic and political conditions that there prevail that, without hesitation, they recognize as their comrades the opportunists of highly developed capitalist countries, such as Great Britain, France and the United States, where the conditions are ripe for the establishment of the Socialist Republic, and where, consequently, any 'reform' can only be for the purpose of patching up the capitalist system, and, therefore, is a compromise with the enemy and is absolutely dangerous, and may even prove fatal to the movement. Examples of this are to be found in their friendship for the Kangarooism of the United States, the Millerandism of France, the Hyndmanism of England; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States to the International Congress at Amsterdam, in 1904, use all the influence and effort possible to make the honest comrades of the less developed countries comprehend the enormous differences in economic and political conditions, for example, in Germany and the United States, and to seccure the repudiation of the Kautsky Resolution; and to receive the assurance of the elimination from future International Congresses and other representative bodies of the movement of delegates and representatives of Kangarooism, Millerandism, Hyndmanism, etc., and the acceptance of representatives only of the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party of the respective countries; and, be it further

"Resolved, That if the International Congress, as now organized, persists in sitting in council with the above-named gentry that the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States take the initiative in withdrawing from the Internationl Congress, stating the reasons therefore; be it further

"Resolved, That the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States call upon the other class-conscious clear-sighted Socialist delegations to withdraw likewise, and further endeavor, if possible, to organize at once an international body, true to the principles of international Socialism, upon the basic principle of the class struggle, i. e., the union of the class-conscious members of the working class in all countries against all the capitalist factions and their hirelings in whatever country or clime."

Readers of The People

ATTENTION

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and July 1—the day before the National Convention opens—to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

But let us all try. Let us produce, in this way, a prelude to the national campaign that will indicate what is to follow afterwards.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"The Pilgrims' Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.

Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

Use the subscription form below, or report your work by letter.

And now let us fall to and see how many books we can earn.

The Management.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
2-6 NEW READE STREET.
New York City.

50 Cents Per Year *25 Cents Six Months*

To the Manager:

Please send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the term of............year to

Name...

No...Street

City...

State.......................................

Enclosed please find $........to pay for same

Dated..............190.... Signed...................

Fourth Anniversary
of the
DAILY PEOPLE

Arranged by Section New York, Socialist Labor Party

Monday, July 4, 1904.

Commencing at 2 P. M.

Glendale Scheutzen Park,

Myrtle Avenue, Queens County, L. I.

Prize Games for Women and Children

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen

TICKETS, *Admitting Gentleman and Lady*, 25 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS:—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue cars or Ridgewood train and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From Grand, Houston or Twenty-third street ferries take Bushwick avenue car and transfer at the same point for the Park.

SOLICITORS WANTED

We want solicitors in every city and town who are willing to devote a part or all of their time to extending the circulation of The Weekly People. A special commission will be paid to persons who mean business and can show results. Write for particulars and give references.

The Weekly People 2 to 6 New Reade St., NEW YORK CITY.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Muse not which way the pen to hold,
Luck hates the slow and loves the bold,
Soon come the darkness and the cold

Greatly begin! though thou hast time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.
—Lowell.

SIXTH EPISTLE AT THE LAMBERTIANS.

Father L. A. Lambert's article against Socialism in the "Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register" of last April 16 makes the assertion that the "number of officials" would be "increased tenfold" in the Socialist State. The assertion is a brick in the second structure or fortification of the Father's position; and this structure or fortification aims at showing that if the working people cannot now protect themselves from the coercive intrigues of capital, they could not under Socialism. Every brick in this structure is either a false statement, or a sin against logical reasoning, or a combination of both. We shall take up brick by brick, and knock them out in successive epistles.

Whether the term "official" be taken technically, or whether it be taken broadly, the assertion is false that the officials would be increased tenfold or anyfold under the Socialist State.

Let anyone look down the list of what may technically be termed "officials" in modern government. He will find that ninety-nine per cent of them are strictly the result of capitalism. It has been estimated in Congress that ninety per cent. of the taxes are expended in "protecting property," and only ten per cent. in "protecting persons." The estimate is small for the "protection of property," and large for the "protection of persons." But let it go at that. It follows that the officials engaged in what is sweetly called protection of "property" exceed tremendously those engaged in the protection of "persons." Under "protection of property" only a very small per centage are of the nature of fire and such departments that protect property and persons from accident. The bulk are of the nature of police and the like who are intended to protect property from persons. In other words, these officials are there to protect PROPERTY from PERSONS—a state of things purely capitalistic. Only in a social system where robbery is legalized, and where property is mainly stolen goods, does it need any protection from persons—the producers, the working class, those to whom it rightfully belongs. The "officials" to-day are essentially, from President down, the paid constables and watchmen to keep the plundered workers from access to the goods plundered from them. Consequently, under Socialism what is technically called "officials" would virtually vanish, at least ninety per cent. thereof. Reason does not deal in mystifications. Ninety per cent. less from a whole leaves that whole not tenfold larger but ninety per cent. smaller.

Taking, however, the word "official" in a broad sense, Father Lambert's brick is found still hollower. Capitalism is run not by its technical officials only but also by its industrial officials, that is to say, employees who render services needed in conducting production, but not itself directly producible. For instance, the clerks, the drummers, etc., of a shoe factory are to-day needed in running the factory but they are only indirectly serviceable, they are not directly producible; the direct producers are the shoemakers. These clerks of all degrees, drummers, etc., are officials in capitalist society, and capitalist society itself, exemplifying Socialist teachings and wickedly giving the lie to its Lambertian supporters, seeks, by concentration, or elimination of death dealing competition to REDUCE not to INCREASE this number of idle mouths or officials. Now, then, everybody who knows anything on the subject knows that Socialism means the carrying of this concentration, the reduction of this horde of idle mouths, to its highest perfection, with this difference that, capitalism, in the measure that makes the reduction increases the volume of popular suffering by throwing these idle mouths upon the labor market, and thereby reducing wages, and thereby compelling an increase in the number of the technical or strictly governmental officials, whereas Socialism alone can turn these idle mouths to use. The access to natural (land) and social (capital) opportunities, that Socialism alone guarantees to man and which capitalism cannot choose but restrict, enables the idle mouths who are displaced by concentration to join the army, not of wage slaves, but of freemen, and, as a result the number of technical officials need not be increased. There being no plunder or plunderers to protect, spiked-club police, etc., are useless.

Accordingly, in whatever sense "officials" be taken, Socialism reduces their numbers. Father Lambert's argumentation correctly implies that a reduction rather than increase of afficialdom is a desirable thing. This brick of his, accordingly, drops upon his own head.

THE YELLOW MAN'S BURDEN.

Japan is putting a foot note to Kipling's "White Man's Burden" that knocks the poem overboard, and itself becomes the real poem.

To say nothing of the civilizing effect upon Russia that the Japanese victories will have, what a commentary are not these victories upon the attitude that Western Europe has hitherto observed towards Russia! The "White Man," whom Kipling apotheosized, stands exposed—not his Russian representative only but everywhere else. Western Europe knew well enough that Russia was synonimous with barbarism, rude, rough, uncouth, yet it not only tolerated the barbarian, it encouraged him by its friendship, and it even bowed to it—to what? to a bluff!

The "Yellow Man" has torn the veil of mystification. He dared, and he did. The late events at the Liaotung peninsula proves the cravenness and lack of moral fiber on the part of the "White Man's" governments for fully the last hundred years. The Russian Empire, at the thought of which all trembled, with which some even entered into alliances, and whose might was even the subject of poet's songs, has been proven to be a colossal heap of corruption, with a brutified mass below and a worthless ruling class above.

The "Yellow Man's" self-respect, his spirited conduct, the bravery he displays, the evidences of his following an ideal—in short the essentials on which to build up civilization are being cannonaded into the White Man. Immeasurable are the possibilities upon the whole world of this "Yellow Man's" conduct; and the possibilities are for good.

OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

Among the numerous incidents that give an insight into the mental and moral caliber of the birds, that, flocking together, constitute the directing geniuses of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, its utterances on the party's press at its late national convention take a place abreast of the leading ones. The question was the ownership of the press, whether the party should set up a press owned by itself, or whether its press should continue to be private property. Two utterances will designate the party's stand, they furnish the obverse and reverse of the medal of the party's condition, or its inside and outside status.

Delegate White of Massachusetts said:

> "I believe that if there is one thing that has kept this man De Leon before the Socialist movement in this country it is the publication of that paper called The People, and it is within the possibility that if you give that right to a committee [the establishing of a party-owned paper] that we would have a repetition of that again".

Of course, by "De Leon" is meant the Socialist Labor Party. It is a well known feature of the weak mind that it is incapable of grasping a vast and powerful subject. Incapable of doing that, it immediately proceeds to incarnate the thing so as to give it shape and size that may be grasped. Thus we see the phenomenon of the deity, that "First Great Cause, least understood," carved in wood and stone so as to bring it within the tackles of the weak mind. It is so with the Socialist Labor Party. So magnificent a structure, whose soundness of foundation and principle withstands all shocks and conspiracies, is, of course, beyond the tackles of the weak intellect. The Delegate-Whites feel forced to incarnate it in some tangible shape. Hence, for the S. L. P. they take a man's name. When they mention him they mean the S. L. P. Accordingly, what Delegate White said amounted to this:

> "The S. L. P. is there. We have stirred heaven and hell to overflow it,—we failed. We have stirred heaven and hell to ridicule it,—the ridicule has fallen upon us. We have unchained the sluice-gates of slander against it,—it has risen serene, like the sun above the clouds, stainless, unreachable by our mud balls, and our poisoned arrows. I believe that if there is one thing that has kept the S. L. P. in the center of the stage of the Socialist movement of this country it is the publication of that paper called The People, which, being owned from top to bottom by the Socialist Labor Party, reflects at every point the collective sense of the organization, and thereby enables the whole organization to present a solid, compact front from whatever side it is attacked. Owned by, therefore controlled by, and reflecting the sense of an organized body, not a disorganized mob, that paper has proved both the value of the press as a weapon and the importance of its ownership to a revolutionary party. Therefore—"

And now Delegate White proceeds to afford an inside view into the mental caliber of his party's leaders. Having shown by his own words how important the ownership of its press is by a revolutionary party, what conclusions can be expected other than that, therefore, his party should emancipate itself from the yoke of its present privately owned papers and set up its own, run by and subservient to its own wishes lest it go down? But no; true to the heels-over-head intellectuality of his kind, Delegate White turns a somersault back and concludes:

> "Therefore, our party may not own its own press. If it does, it is within the possibility that we may cease to be a mob, become an organization and rise to the S. L. P. distinction that we all admire."

That much for the inside, or intellectual, now for the outside or physical status of that so-called Socialist party. If the first passage, quoted above, seems incredible (it will be found in the "Appeal to Reason" report of May 5, page 3, col. 2), the next passage will seem still more incredible. We, therefore, shall begin by locating it. It will be found in the same issue of the "Appeal to Reason", page 3, col. 6, and as a perfidious fate would have it, the passage happens to be surmounted by a joint cut of the Rev. Herron's private fellowshipee Spargo, together with a typical cut, almost an allegory, of Delegate H. Slobodinoffsky, alias Slobodkin, alias Slobodin, the gentleman who is known to fame as having declared, during a recent tussel when his Volkszeitung Corporation was stamping out the attempt of some of the few American members of his party in New York to set up an English paper independent of his corporation, that the English-speaking members should "sit at his feet." The passage is from the national secretary William Mailly. The gentleman says:

> "I believe also that the existence of an independent press, free from party control, is one of the strongest safeguards toward protecting the party's integrity that we have to-day."

At first blush this sounds like a cross between insanity and knavery. Knavery, in attempting to palm off as a virtue, and that virtue "independence," what in such instances is a vice; insanity, in holding that a revolutionary party, or any party, for that matter, can be safe and its integrity guarded if its chief weapon of defence and attack, its press is beyond its own, and within somebody else's control! Closely looked into, the insanity drops but the knavery remains in increased dimensions.

It is true. If the so-called Socialist party were to attempt to set up its own press it would instantaneously go to smash. Why? Just because the various private corporations that now own "its press" would immediately turn their guns upon it—as the Volkszeitung Corporation did with the Socialist Labor Party; and what the S. L. P. could stand triumphantly and raised to an issue of principle, would simply shatter the party of the Maillys. These private corporations will brook no competition; their placemen will, like all private holders, protect their graft to the bitter end; instead of there being one tapeworm-like, invertebrate party, there would be at least three wriggling worms and thus the "integrity," such as it is, of the concern would be a thing of the past, many moons before it will be that anyhow. And thus, notwithstanding at this very period one of these privately owned concerns, Volkszeitung-Worker, stands convicted of having sold out the brewery workers for cold cash (advertisements) and is thereby smashing its own party in this locality, and not withstanding another of these privately owned concerns, the "Appeal to Reason," was only recently convicted of sweat-shopping its employes in the interest of sweat-shopper Wayland, and notwithstanding the wail of Delegate Tool (Appeal to Reason, May 5, page 3, col. 2) that in his town that privately owned paper "has more influence than any other organization in the Socialist party, and I believe that it needs a competitor"—notwithstanding all that, the private owners and editors cracked the whip, the convention saw the "independent" guns trained upon it, and it meekly walked under the Caudine Forks. It decided that "its press" should be independent of itself!

A party must own its press, or the press will own it. The internal and external reasons why the so-called Socialist party does not, will not and cannot own its own press read it out of the category of a bona fide party of Socialism. It is a private concern run for the private profit of its private owners, who pool their issues within it and dupe the dupable,—a fact well reflected in its bourgeois platform.

CAPITALIST MORALITY SELF-CONDEMNED.

The suit of John R. Platt, the retired glass manufacturer and millionaire, against the negress, Hannah Elias, contains a feature, among its many features, that is especially worthy of notice. According to the accounts published in connection with it, the suit is likely to be compromised, as it is said Platt is not the only man who has paid large sums to Mrs. Elias, and if the case ever comes to trial revelations of a most astounding nature will be brought to light. In other words, capitalists in this city are compelled to protect the negress in order to avoid the exposure of their immoralities. They have to permit the perpetuation of crime in order to hide their own wrongdoings! A commentary on capitalist morality that is significant, indeed.

Who has not heard capitalist morality proclaimed from the housetops? Who has not heard it declared that the capitalists are the personification of virtue, and that if they were not virtuous they would not be capitalists? The inflated trusts, the bloody wars for foreign markets, legislative and other corruption, long ago showed the capitalists to be products of vice instead of virtue; but it was left for the Platt-Elias case to drive home the fact that instead of being personifications of virtue, the capitalists are protectors and perpetuators of vice of the vilest kind. In brief, in the Platt-Elias case, capitalist morality stands self-condemned.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Some few short months ago—at the time when wireless telegraphy was demonstrated to be a success—a movement was started according to which the government was to purchase the companies engaged in wire telegraphy. The object of this movement was plain, viz, to unload upon the government a lot of plants rendered obsolete and valueless by the new invention, thus saving the capitalists interested the loss of capital involved. This movement was allowed to disappear; another, with substantially the same object in view, has arisen to take its place.

According to this latest scheme, the Navy is to acquire possession and control of all the wireless telegraph systems in operation on the sea coast of the United States. At first, so it is reported, the public may be able to send messages free of charge; then, if Congress permits, THE GOVERNMENT WILL FORBID THE WIRELESS COMPANIES TO DO BUSINESS.

In other words, this new scheme, by forbidding the wireless companies to do business, will destroy the competition of wireless with wire telegraphy, and thus achieve what it was sought to achieve by the old scheme, that is, to save the capitalists interested from the loss of capital involved in the success of the new invention. Not only will the new scheme do that, but it will, in addition, practically kill off the new invention by limiting its use to the sea coast, thus rendering more powerful and profitable the wire telegraph monopoly inland.

Karl Marx long ago pointed out that the capitalist government is simply a committee for the protection and promotion of capitalist interests. The fact that the government of this country is now engaged in destroying the usefulness of beneficial discoveries, in order to save the capitalists from the effects of the competition they so strenuously uphold, prove him to be right as usual. It also proves him to be right when he further says that in order for society to profit from the advance of science it must overthrow the capitalist class. This it can only do, not by means of "government ownership," but of social ownership, of ownership by the workers for the workers, of society. State capitalism must give way to democratic Socialism, in which no class rules, and all the workers co-operate.

* * *

Says The World's Work: "In no other country of Europe are wages so low as in Russia. American workmen can earn twice and even three times." Yes, and they have to perform twice and even three times as much labor, not to mention the greater cost of living. The nominal wages received is not the only thing to be considered.

The dead having been honored for their good work in the past, the living will again take up the good work of the present.

COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY

More than forty years ago Karl Marx pointed out that not only does competition promote monopoly, but monopoly promotes competition. Even under the trust production of to-day this holds good. The large profits of the trusts tempt other outside and powerful capitalists to set up competing concerns to pluck some of the profits for themselves. Thus we have seen the coffee Arbuckles successfully enter the field of sugar refining, and the sugar trust in retaliation as successfully enter the field of coffee roasting.

The trust, even the international trust, eliminates competition only in one branch of industry, and in doing so provokes greater antagonism between itself and the trusts producing other commodities. In the nature of things it so happens that every trust is also a consumer as well as producer. The cotton mill trust, for instance, consumes cotton, coal, machinery, oil and other requisites of cotton mills. While the cotton mill trust strives to produce as little as possible and supply the market at the highest prices obtainable, it wants on the other hand an "overproduction" of the articles which it consumes in manufacturing.

The failure of one trust to free itself by ordinary means from the "tyranny" of another trust, leads it to enter the field as the producer of its own raw material. An interesting fight of this kind is just at present being waged by two of the industrial giants of the country—the American Tobacco Company and the American Sugar Refining Company. The American Sugar Refining Company is one of the most prosperous industrial combinations in the country. It has a capacity of 40,000 barrels of sugar per day. At its mercy are such as the canning industry, candy manufacture, the grocery trade, etc., etc., and in the manufacture of tobacco, sugar plays a prominent part.

For the active fall trade of 1904 three new sugar refineries will be ready, viz., the Segall plant at Philadelphia, output 4,000 barrels per day. The Segall people contemplate erecting a second plant in New Jersey, and a third in Boston. They seem to have ample capital, and the sugar trade was long puzzled to know who was backing the enterprise, most of them now think they can see the hand of the tobacco interests. They will know later when the tobacco purchase of trust sugar begins to fall off.

In Yonkers a new plant, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day, will be watched with interest. It purposes to produce sugar by a new process. On the west bank of the Hudson is the third new refinery. It is a small affair, having a capacity of about 1,000 barrels per day. It has been built by a company composed largely of Cleveland wholesale grocers who will take much of its output.

Of course, the "competition" is only among the giants. The masses figure only with their backs on which the giants stand and fight it out—to the greater glory of ?

* * *

Last week, James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, in giving a reason for the present depression, attributed it to a lack of foreign markets. This week, the Department of Commerce and Labor issues figures showing that this is likely to be the banner year for exports of manufactures. This looks like a contradiction. Do the figures on exports of manufactures show a lack of foreign markets? Is it possible that there is a lack of markets at a time when exports are most numerous? There is no doubt that this is, apparently, a contradiction, but it ceases to be such when the immense development of the past four years, together with the present domestic depression, is considered. This development has been so enormous that, with a depression at home, there is a lack of foreign markets, despite the increasing shipments to the latter. Production, under capitalism overleaps consumption, and when the resultant crisis comes, greater and ever greater foreign markets become necessary as a consequence. There is then a lack of them.

Senator Quay, before his death, expressed the belief that the coming presidential campaign will be one of the hardest for the Republicans in history, and may become more difficult as it advances. This opinion has been expressed by other Republicans also. The extent of the depression is frightening the men at the helm of the Roosevelt campaign. They regard its increase with dark forebodings. Not so with the capitalist class, however. They are continuing their search for "a safe and sane candidate" among the Democrats, knowing full well that, in the event of his election, they can repose "confidence" in his administration. The "safest and sanest" candidate brought forth so far is Grover Cleveland, who, judging from many indications, especially Bryan's attacks on him, will be the choice of "the Democracy." With Cleveland in the presidential chair, capitalism will have a tried and true defender of its principles to uphold it in any manner the occasion may demand.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that the dock and other strikes on the New Haven road are provoked by the Vanderbilt interests, and constitute one of the many phases of a fight instigated by it, for the purpose of wrecking the road and thereby securing control of it. This will not be the first time in either railroad or labor history that such means have been employed, nor is it likely to be the last, as long as pure and simpledom prevails.

The statement that Powderly will be asked to reorganize and lead the Knights of Labor again, will not cause the capitalist class any loss of sleep, should it become an acuality. Between Gompers and Powderly there is no more difference than there is between six and a half-dozen. The names are different, but the result is the same betrayal of labor's interests in both instances.

It is now stated that Cuba is not an Eldorado, and that any man who goes down there expecting to make a fortune farming, finds all of the good lands in the possession of the sugar and tobacco trusts, and himself the victim of a boom. The present system is bound to exhibit its inherent rottenness in all parts of the world, with monotonous similarity.

According to the American Cotton Manufacturer, the capitalists of Tennile, Georgia, are contemplating the creation of a knitting mill, that will employ "at least 350 hands regularly, with an average weekly pay roll of over $1,500." This is an average weekly wage of $4.25. Despite such low averages, it is said "the South offers great inducements to white labor." Perhaps it does, but it requires the eyesight of a capitalist to discover them.

From Memphis, Tenn., comes news of the formation of a bankers organization to guard against "runs." A few weeks ago the South was bursting with prosperity, and now its bankers are guarding against "runs." That sort of prosperity must be of the inflated variety—newspaper inflation at that!

Texas has been beaten again in its anti-trust crusade. When will the trust "busters" learn that the trust is not bustable? The trust is here to stay, and evolve into Socialism. Any attempt to dissolve the trust in favor of antiquated conditions, is doomed to failure.

In Tangiers, a lone American has been outraged, and warships are sent to demand his release. This is fine, but how about the outraged Americans at home? Where are the warships that should protect them?

The strike news from various parts of the country shows that the class struggle is raging despite the "hard times." What will it be like when more favorable opportunities come to the working class with "good times"?

The action of the Philadelphia carpet manufacturers in forcing their weavers to return to the old working basis of sixty hours a week, once more illustrates the old saying that the worker's need is the capitalist's opportunity. With 66,000 weavers unemployed and hungry, there is no resistance to an additional 2½ hours work a week likely to be made by those fortunate enough to have jobs.

Uncle Sam and
Brother Jonathan!

Brother Jonathan—The world seems to be going crazy!

Uncle Sam—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused)—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens that with all their troubles and miseries, the working people ARE contended. Their life is not a happy one, I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness!"

B J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And, then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and, along with it, all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workingmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than a man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows nought of. Raise the lowly workingman to the giddy elevation of the citizenship of the Socialist Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., unhappiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side to this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrow not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently will be unhappier. Therefore, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow; life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, consequently subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; therefore, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back the scale of development would you like man to go, so as to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness?

B. J. scratches his back-head and looks puzzled.

U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive, hence less happy, hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly. How far back would you want to go?

B. J. remains mute.

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you have taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. Your silence shows that your better parts recoil from your pretence to philosophy. Aye, "better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." And now, as you stand there, silent and shamefaced, you will be able to explain to yourself what seems a miracle to many, to wit, the serenity of Socialism and Socialists, and the placidity with which they plow their way across all obstacles. The arguments against Socialism are in seeming only. Socialism has all the trump cards.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN, SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE DRIFT OF LABOR CONDITIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following is from the Los Angeles "Times." It shows the drift of labor conditions:

"TRAVEL TIME FOR TRAMPS.

"Army of Them Now Moving Over the Northwest.

"Hundreds Bound for Cotton Fields Down South.

"(By direct wire to the Times.)

"Tacoma (Wash.), May 22.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) An army of tramps now moving over the Northwest is causing much concern to railroad operators. The unusually large number of hobos have been supplemented by hundreds of workingmen who are out of work through the shutting down of scores of logging camps, lumber and shingle mills. Such men are going in both directions, comparatively few being eager for work.

"The great majority of the tramps are pure vagrants. They have been driven out of Tacoma, Spokane and Portland, and hundreds of them are working towards California, being apparently en route to cotton-growing States, where times are reported good for them. All trains are thick with brakebeam riders. They are so numerous that trainmen find it almost impossible to rid the trains of them."

It has been said the world is a capitalist jail. It seems to be a capitalist bull pen. The "peril" of foreign immigration is always being held over us. Here we see that California is threatened by an army of American immigrants. Under Socialism the accession of manly labor power would be welcomed by any community. Under Capitalism the "yellow peril" is pale beside the native "American peril" of the unemployed.

We Americans boast of our seventy millions of population, yet we have no place to put them, in spite of the fact that labor, physical and mental, has prpduced houses which are for rent or for sale, food that is dumped away in order to keep up the price, and clothing that may be seen in any and all of the dry goods windows, going begging. All this is because the workers—our poor "tramps and hobos" among them—are not in a right relation to the things they have produced. The capitalist system of production and distribution of wealth is planless and anarchistic in its results.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only party that stand honestly for an honest and planful industrial system, which would put the workingmen in possession of his product, and inside the houses, and clothes of respectability, for the instinct to shine before your fellow is inborn, and it takes an anarchistic system to knock it out of a man.

H. Norman.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.

MORE "SOCIALIST" FUSION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Most of the readers of The Daily and Weekly People are probably aware of the fact that we have spring elections in New Jersey, i. e., at least in the towns and villages. It was in a spring election that "Judge" Moritz Eichmann made himself immortal by accomplishing the feat of riding the democrat, republican, and citizens' union horses, as well as the Social Democratic jackass, to victory—"for himself."

Last spring "among other places" an election was held in the town of Guttenberg, a place not a thousand miles from the town of West Hoboken, where the above mentioned Eichmann achieved a national reputation. Be it remembered that in the town of Guttenberg the Kangaroos rejoice "Like Job's War Horse," in their strength, polling something like ten per cent. of the total vote.

On election day, the second Tuesday in April, one of the "genossen" stopped at the place kept by Mr. Augenstein, former "herberg's vater" to the Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, Kangaroos, and an active Deleonphobe, and asked how it was that he could find no Socialist (?) ballot at the place of election? You can better imagine than I can write it, the surprise of the innocent Volkszeitung's dupe when he was told that the Kangs had joined forces with the democrats in order to defeat the republicans—"one thing at a time.'

The Kang leaders will, of course, nail this as "another Daily People lie," but to give them a grain of comfort, I can inform them that I received the information from one of their members in good standing, who is tiring of the assinine tactics of bogus Socialists and their prostituted organs, the Volkszeitung and its English pup, the "Worker," the union to which he belongs having been sold out by its "leader" as predicted by yours

Fraternally,
George P. Herrschaft.

Jersey City, N. J., May 28, 1904.

THE LAKE STRIKES AND BUFFALO AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your correspondent has had some experience with Section Buffalo's open-air campaign and its effect upon the workers. There are a number of good speakers on the platform and they are making the Buzz-Saw whirr.

On Wednesday evening they opened up fire at Main and Lloyd streets, in a section of the city in which the sailors exist when on shore. The meeting was opposite a saloon conducted by a fellow named "Dude Walters." He became angry because the speakers held the crowd across the road and were thus killing his business. He set a phonograph on the "bar" near the door and put in some ragtime coon songs, by means of which he thought to defeat us, but he did not understand the mettle of which the S. L. P. is composed. Comrade Young started the saw agoing, and the writer and other comrades kept it agoing—deep into the flesh-pots of capitalism.

On Saturday evening we held another meeting on the same corner. Then "Dude Walters" became infuriated. He started the phonograph, an argument with the comrades to get out as they were killing his business, and a couple of hand organs, all within a short time. Seeing that this game would not work, he packed up his phonograph and carried it across the street to a saloon close to our stand. He proceeded to set up the machine, when the saloon keeper noticed him and told him to "get out" or he "would kick his g—— d—— machine to pieces, as he had no grudge against the fellows." The meeting was continued and carried to a successful end notwithstanding the "phonograph."

The open-air meetings in Buffalo are very successful. The city offers an exceptionally good field for our agitation as there are about 150 boats tied up on account of the strike of the captains and pilots on the great lakes. I have distributed literature to the seamen on the docks and spoken at five open-air meetings, besides canvassing for the party press.

Jas. Carey, "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, he of armory building fame, visited this city some two weeks ago to speak for the great American Soshalist Partei, called Sozial Democratische Partei in New York.

When questions were called for, at the end of the meeting, Comrade F. F. Young asked him how he could reconcile his preaching Socialism and his act of voting for a $15,000 appropriation for an armory.

This caused an uproar, and Carey start

This caused an uproar and Carey started to roast the S. L. P., but he did not answer the question.

The chairman, Moses, who tried to defend Carey from S. L. P. questions, while accompanying Carey to the depot in company with Mr. Whittemore, organizer of the S. D. P., asked Carey a question on trades unionism, to which Carey replied that he was not working overtime. What do you think of that? It was an S. D. P. organizer who gave us this information. Mr. Whittemore, while in conversation with some Yiddish Kangaroos and a couple of comrades, was told that he ought to join the "De Leonites." Thus once more do we see the much united Soshulist Partei struggling with that ever present ghostly problem: how to kill those De Leonites.

In spite of Kangaroos, labor fakirs and capitalist politicians the S. L. P. continues to march on in a solid square against the robbers and traitors of the working class. J. T. B. Geariety.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 29.

ANOTHER BIRD COMES HOME TO ROOST.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed "friendly warning" has fallen into my hands lately. As a vivid illustration of the idiosyncrasies of those who find the Socialist Labor Party too narrow a field to develop their genius and too hot a place to stay in, it deserves to be embalmed in cold type. The comrades, no doubt, remember that the hero of this melancholy tale of woe, in company of those who are now so pitifully bemoaning the cruel fate that has overtaken them, left the S. L. P. not quite two years ago, full of virtuous indignation at its narrow-mindedness, fanaticism, bossism, etc., etc. Truly, the workings of fate are exasperatingly monotonous. L. Katz.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 29.

[Enclosure.]

FRIENDLY WARNING.

One Selig Schulberg, late organizer Allegheny County, Pa., and late manager of the "Socialist Standard," has been placed under charges by the above organization for the following reasons:

Misappropriation of party funds, amount at present unknown, using his position to defraud party members, as he has borrowed money right and left.

Absconding with about $80, which was collected ostensibly to appeal a court case, he and H. A. Goff, Sr., having been called Anarchistic agitators; also other conduct unbecoming a Socialist.

Section Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Rupp, Chairman.
W. C. Tyson, Secretary.

P. S.—Last heard of Schulberg he was in St. Louis, Mo.

SOWING THE WIND, REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is not uncommon to hear a Republican or a Democratic politician ask, as often as he hears a Socialist speaker expose the corruption of the capitalist parties, "Are you the only honest people in the world?" Of course, such a remark is stupid, and goes to prove that the argument of the Socialist is correct. The Kangaroo Social Democrats, alias "Socialists," use the same argument when the corruption of their party is exposed, "Are all honest people in the Socialist Labor Party, and those outside crooks?"

Speaking of the trades union policy of the S. L. P. we hold that pure and simple trades unionism must and does lead to corruption and breeds crooks, no matter how honest the intentions may be. A case in point is the expulsion from the local Carpenters' Union of John Worthington for misappropriating funds while acting in the capacity of Secretary.

Mr. Worthington is not of that type of labor leaders who are born crooks. On the contrary, he came into the movement with honest intentions. But it was his misfortune to fall into the camp of the Kangaroos. Being ignorant of the labor movement and being fed on Kangaroo chestnuts he now suffers the consequences.

"We must go into the Yunnions," was the cry. "We must show the union men that we are their friends." Did they go into the unions to combat the error upon which pure and simple trade unionism is based? No. That would create trouble. Nor did they try to show that the interests of labor and capital are not the same; that no compromise is possible. That either the present system of robbery of the working class must go down and the working class come by their own, or the present system continue and working people remain wage slaves.

Such tactics, the Kangaroos claim, are not practicable and are apt to create trouble. What then? Swim with the tide. Select the line of least resistance. Boom everything in sight. Encourage every false notion, agree with every crazy notion. Then you will have no enemies, and perhaps these men will vote the Kangaroo Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," ticket. These are the tactics that the Kangs here in Peekskill pursued, and I suppose they do the same everywhere.

When the carpenters' local was organized, Mr. Worthington and one John Butterly, a muddle-headed remnant of the Henry George pest, were doing all they could to make the carpenters' local a success of the pure and simple kind. Mr. Worthington was employed in the Flieshman Co. One day the superintendent notified the carpenters that there was not enough work for all of them, that either they would be put on seven hours a day or some would have to be laid off. The union "protested." The union rules say nine hours a day and not seven. They agreed to a settlement. The company demanding a man from headquarters should be present. A national officer of the union came. They agreed to work nine hours and Mr. Worthington, who led the union to victory, was laid off; whereupon John Butterly rushed to the local press to praise the company for its love for organized labor. Though of 300 men employed there are barely 5 per cent who are organized, the rest work on twelve hour shifts.

When the union later on made a demand for higher wages, again it was not on the principle that working people are entitled to it; no, it was on the principle "you had us when times were bad, now that you are busy we have got you where the hair is short and we will make you shell out"—a truly shopkeeper's principle.

They won, but Mr. Worthington was laid off. Union carpenters were gotten from other places, but those prominent in the strike were given the cold shoulder. Did the union try to stand by those who were made victims? Not a bit of it. They were following the line of least resistance, which, in other words, means every devil for himself. No solidarity existed and none could be expected. Mr. Worthington being out of work and having a large family, is there any wonder that he misappropriated union funds? None at all! Mr. Worthington is a victim of Kangaroo stupidity and he pays for it. Had this Carpenters' Union been a real union, based on class-conscious solidarity, such as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, all carpenters would have stood like one man and compelled the bosses to give employment to the man who is a competent mechanic, has to provide for a large family and pleads their cause. However, this was not the case, which goes to prove that he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind.

Chas. Zolot.

Peekskill, N. Y.

P. S.—The worst thing that can happen to a man is when he is dead and don't know it. In my last letter I pointed out the passing of the Kangaroos in Peekskill. Well, the Kangs were not sure they were dead so they brought, the other day, John C. Chase of Haverhill, "the only Socialist Mayor of the United States of America," to speak here. There was a baker's dozen around the "Mayor." "Oh, how the great have fallen." None but themselves are to blame. They have made Socialism a stench in the nostrils of honest men. They have discredited the movement so that it is impossible for genuine Socialism as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party to make headway. But somehow we will overcome the obstacles, and upon the ruins of the Kangaroo abortion we will lay the foundation of a genuine working class movement of the Socialist Labor Party.

C. Z.

LITTLE ITEMS OF MUCH SIGNIFICANCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Tucked away in that portion of the capitalist papers which is devoted to business news, there often appear items that generally escape the average reader. Two such are before me. They reveal the close connection there is between capitalism and the non-socialist trade unions. The first, from the "Wall Street Journal," tells of a strike of coal miners in south-eastern Ohio, operations in the region affected being controlled chiefly by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The account says that the road is not averse to the mines closing down for a little while, because later it will be able to get a better price for the coal. The "strike" is not to last longer than a month.

The second item is from the "Evening Post" of May 28, a Chicago despatch predicting that the lake tie-up will be over inside of ten days, if not sooner.

The opinion is ventured that the vessel interests have a private understanding with the masters and pilots, not to go to work until June 1 or a few days later on the terms offered. This move on the part of the lake carriers is to shorten the season and make better rates, as with a long season there is not tonnage enough in grain and ore and coal to make rates profitable to all carriers. It is also charged by some of the lumber carriers who have been in the grain-carrying business of late, that the recent strike of elevator men and grain shovellers at Buffalo was an understood fact between the elevator men and the lake carriers to keep them from moving too much grain, and leave it for the larger grain-carrying boats to get later.

These interests won't make any fight for the "open shop," they need the unions in their business. N. A. J.

New York, May 28.

CHANGING MASTERS IN COLORADO.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On January 11, 1904 a special convention of the State Federation of Labor was held in Denver for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the intolerable state of affairs obtaining in the State of Colorado might be brought to an end. As might be expected, the administration was fiercely criticized, and the work of the convention ended in the appointment of a committee into the hands of which the welfare of the workingmen of the State, as represented by this convention, was committed.

Guy E. Miller, C. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and T. M. Hyden, were members of the committee. There were others, but they do not concern us here. The sentiment of this element was, and is "anything to beat Peabody," and in view of Mr. Miller's connection with the convention, and his membership of the "steering committee," I was very much surprised to see his name in the list of those who were delegates to the convention of the "Socialist Party." What was he doing there, after giving his influence to a movement that was certainly not in line with the professed principles of the S. P.?

That the special convention was no idle matter is shown by the fact that T. M. Hyden, one of Miller's colleagues, and W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. M., declined nominations by the S. P., and it was openly stated that a deal was entered into between Haywood and the Democratic machine, whereby the former, who was under arrest upon a charge of flag desecration, was to support the Democratic ticket, in return for favors bestowed.

That may or may not be so, but it is a fact that the unions of Denver were worked to a finish in the interest of the Democratic candidates, and the spectacle of the "Socialist" candidates being turned down good and hard by the men who are on the committee with Miller, the "Socialist" delegate, was witnessed.

The cry was: "Down with everything, that smacks of "Peabodyism"; and to this accompaniment a gang that compares not unfavorably with Tammany Hall was placed in power. And the same game is to be played in the coming general election.

Where will the two-faced Miller be then? Which crowd, supposing a "Socialist" ticket appears in the field, will he travel with? Time will tell. The present spectacle is illustrative of the difference between the practice and the profession of our friends, the "Socialists."

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Colo., May 27.

A PADDED CONVENTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The bogus Socialist, or padded convention of Ohio, was held in this city Sunday and Decoration Day. I say "padded" because when the committee on credentials reported it reported Dayton as presenting four credentials when they were entitled to only two. That brought on a row. One of the dissatisfied members of Local Dayton got up and exposed his Dayton "comrades." He stated to the convention that Local Dayton purchased one hundred and fifty stamps from the State secretary in order to entitle them to four delegates. That gave Local Cleveland an opportunity to sail into Local Dayton, with the avowed purpose of gaining the confidence of the convention of their own honesty and ability, so that they might receive the vote of the convention and carry the State Committee to Cleveland, but it failed. Local Dayton came back at the Cleveland delegation with similar accusations. They claimed that Local Cleveland bought fifteen dollars worth of stamps to swell its delegation. To this accusation the Cleveland delegates made no reply.

When nominations for the seat of the State Committee were made Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton were nominated. The fun now began in earnest. Critchlow of Local Dayton, got up and stated that he looked at Local Cleveland with suspicion, and if Cleveland was nominated Local Dayton "would never stand for it." What he meant by "never stand for it," is a puzzler to me. They might be on the verge of Kangarooing. Cleveland lost, Cincinnati won.

During the discussion on resolutions one honest delegate from Jacksonville, a coal miner, got up and stated that the members of his local wished the convention to take some action on the party press. He claimed that their press was full of advertisements such as "$75,000.00 given away," and guessing contests, and many other things that should not appear in a Socialist paper. He was promptly replied to thus: That the party press was owned by private comrades and that the Socialist party could not interfere with private property.

During noon hour, I was standing on the sidewalk. One of the delegates approached me and lamented the suspension of "The Daily People" in New York. I asked him if he got his news by wireless telegraphy. His answer was "no." He said he read it somewhere. I then asked him to step across the street to Thrall's news store. I told him the Daily People special train, which leaves New York every day, no doubt, is in by this time, and I said "if the Sunday People, which always arrives here on Monday, pronounces its own death, then I will believe it." We both walked across the street and went into the store, and without asking, when my turn came, I was handed the Sunday People. I let him read it, so that he could hide his blush.

Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, Ohio, May 30.

CONDITIONS IN SAN JOSE, CAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 20 subscriptions to the Weekly People, secured here.

I find San Jose in the grip of labor fakirism, consequently my work here is slow, although I am making some headway just now. I am securing more yearly subs than formerly, finding it about as easy as 6 months ones. I find the bogus Socialist outfit here in the last gasp of extinction, the leading exponent being one O'Brien. Now, O'Brien is a "Soshulist" to hear him tell it, and on closer inspection his antics of late certainly commends him to that unsavory genus. Quite forcibly does this conviction become one's property since the last city election in San Jose.

There are two capitalist political factions in San Jose. One is known as the McKenzie and the other as the Rae-Hayes. Of course, the "Soshulists" had a ticket, but were only a factor to the extent of 41 votes. San Jose has 27,500 population. The McKenzie faction had one Shumate as their candidate for mayor. O'Brien made a strong speech for Shumate notwithstanding the Socialist Party had a ticket in the field. A San Jose paper says, "and Mr. So and So (I can't recall name) was followed by Mr. O'Brien, of the Socialist Party, and made a rousing speech for Mr. Shumate, eloquently describing the aforesaids virtue and qualification to be mayor of San Jose." And such are the "Socialists." O'Brien's excuse was that he had retired from the movement for a rest, saying he had "worked hard for eight years and needed rest," that he had only received $10 for all this stupendous outlay of energy and time, notwithstanding to the contrary he was an active participant in organizing the Fruit Workers' Union, which never materialized, but in whose coffers had flown quite a stream of the workers coin as dues and initiation fees. Of course, the money was refunded when the F. W. U. arrived at its final conclusion (?) "'a la fakir." Yet he is a good "Soshulist" "for are not after the same thing?" I met some freaks in Santa Cruz and I think they have some recollection of the event. Fraternally,

R. Goodwin.

San Jose, Cal., May 28.

THE S. T. & L. A. IN COLORADO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer who is a member-at-large of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is sending for 1,000 S. T. & L. A. Manifestoes for distribution among the workmen of this vicinity, and without a doubt there is need of it and of all the Alliance agitation than can be done. It is to be hoped that the S. T. & L. A. will soon be enabled to put a General Organizer in the field in order that the right spirit and true principles of trades unionism may be taught to the members of the working class who are now duped by the false principles and blind tactics of pure and simpledom.

As an example of the ineffectiveness of the pure and simple unions resulting from their ignorance of what they are up against, may be related an incident which recently occurred here at Grand Junction. Some weeks ago, with the first rush of spring work, the plasterers and bricklayers made demands upon the bosses for $5 for an 8-hour day. Things were pretty brisk just then and the bosses granted the demands. But they were only biding their time. Recently the principal contractor put a non-union man on the scaffold with the union men who, of course, at once asked him to join the union. On his refusal to do so the men all struck and demanded that he be taken off the job. Of course, the contractor, believing the time ripe to get back at the men to whom he had previously given concessions, would not discharge him and afterward defied the union men by telling them that if they wanted to work for him they would have to do so with anyone he chose to put on the job. This boss being an influential member of the Citizens' Alliance of Grand Junction and there being by this time a surplus of labor power in the bricklaying market, the places of the men began to be filled by men who were willing to work for $4 as formerly instead of the so recently won $5. Presently the pure and simplers were breaking their necks to get back at the old rate of $4 and wondering what struck them. Probably this was another "victory" or perhaps it was only just one of the ways of showing their Kangaroo admirers how "nobly" the pure and simple unions "wage the class struggle."

With such demoralization coming to the workers even in the building trades it will be seen that there is an absolute necessity for the S. T. & L. A. agitation and education among the working class and a wide field in which to do the work that must be done by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. if the workers are to be saved from still further demoralization and the knowledge imparted to them which the fakir-led pure and simple union cannot impart if it would, and would not if it could, seeing that it is itself an annex of capitalism and its leaders the "trusted lieutenants" of the capitalist class.

Yours, for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, J. U. B.

Grand Junction, Mesa Co., Colo., May 30, 1904.

EVERYTHING BY ITS PROPER NAME.

Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1904.

To the Essex County Socialist (?) Club:

Dear Freaks—Having ascertained that Section Seattle, Socialist Labor Party, will take no official notice of your simple-minded communication of April 25, that reached us in 33 days, which is typical of the 33 years that it will take you to understand "Revolutionary Socialism," if you ever learn it, I will take it on myself to answer that we "Believe that difference of opinions on trades unionism should be respected" AND SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Just as morality demands that motherhood and prostitution be kept apart, Socialism requires that trades unionism and labor fakirism be separated.

We are tickled with your "Revolutionary Socialism irrespective of Party affiliations."

If your lectures, discussions and debates on "Revolutionary Socialism" are as funny as your letter, kindly quote us rates on a regular supply.

Yours for everything by its proper name, Wm. McCormick.

A CALL.

The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been set for Saturday, July 2, and the gavel will fall at 9 a. m. of that day, calling the convention to order.

For the place of the convention Grand Central Palace has been chosen, the same locality where the conventions of 1896 and 1900 have been held.

Delegates coming from points west of St. Louis can save in cost of transportation by going via St. Louis, as fares from that point to New York and back again are apt to be lower because of extra rates introduced in view of the exposition.

Members of Section New York who are in a position to lodge one or more delegates and are willing to do so, will please send their names and addresses to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee,
S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
Secretary.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

C. H. W., OURAY, COLO.—We shall have to get through with Father Lambert before taking up Bishop Matz. But do you not realize that the "Epistles at the Lambertians" are knocking out many a point of the Bishop?

G. F. L., MALDEN, MASS.—The Chicago daily "Appeal to Reason" of May 3, reporting the Socialist party's national convention, gives the speech of delegate Taft of Illinois (Chicago or Cook County). In its this passage occurs on column three: "The comrades of Cook County have seen fit to expel from the Socialist party our member whom we elected as alderman in the city council a year ago." That settles the veracity of the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" when it says that Johnson was not expelled. All that The People said of the gentleman was true, and was foretold the same as it was foretold of the Sheboygan "Socialist" Mayor, whom the "Social Democratic Herald" first boomed and then joined in a "heresy hunt" against.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—There is an Upholsterers International Union, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.; headquarters of N. Y. Local, 147 East Fifty-third street.

G. W. K., PUEBLO, COLO.—The same as to C. H. W., Ouray, of your State.

D. G., ALBANY, N. Y.—If the Social Democrats really object to their Chicago national platform and yet dared not vote it down in Albany the reason is plain. It was written by the Rev. speculator in rich wives, and he has their leaders all fellowshipeed.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The "Przedsuit" is the organ of the Polish Socialist party of Austria.

L. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of the People; or, the History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" was burned on the market place of Dublin about forty years ago.

L. B., BOSTON, MASS.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; S. K., NEW YORK; N. T. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. G., ROANOKE, VA.; G. R. O., COLUMBUS, O.; L. A., LONDON, ENG.; T. V. D., NEW YORK; J. O. J., WILMINGTON, DEL.; A. H., SOUTHHAMPTON, ENG.; J. C. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; D. S. K., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; L. A. B., TROY, N. Y.; L. F. A., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 330, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P. NAMED BELOW.

Two members of the Illinois S. E. C., comrades Will W. Cox and Philip Veal, both delegates to the national convention of the Party to be opened on July 2d,—owing to the fact they will have the latter half of June to themselves because of the shutting down of the mines—have made up their minds to leave for New York city earlier, so as to be in a position to visit sections en route and assist them in their agitation by speaking at meetings arranged on the dates mentioned. The comrades will make the first stop at Indianapolis, leaving there on the night of June 19. Then they will make stops as follows:

Cleveland, June 20-21.
Erie, June 22.
Buffalo, June 23-24.
Rochester, June 25.
Syracuse, June 26.
Schenectady, June 27.
Albany, June 28.
Troy, June 29.
Yonkers, June 30.

The sections named will please make suitable arrangements for open-air meetings wherever possible, and try to make these meetings as successful as can be. No definite charge will be made to the sections, but it is expected that each sections will contribute to cover the extra outlay incurred for railroad fare and living expenses.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The members of the newly elected State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania met on June 1, 1904, at 232 Green street, Philadelphia, to organize. Comrade James Erwin was elected chairman and Comrade E. Seidel was elected recording secretary of the committee.

The new State Secretary reported having received the effects of the former committee, which effects were: one mimeograph, seventeen due stamps, six assessment stamps, and balance on hand $34.61. The financial report for year ending May 31, 1904, is: Receipts, $102.62. Expenses, $67.82. Balance on hand, $34.80.

The State Secretary was instructed to notify the State membership that the new committee has resumed charge of affairs and is ready for work. The Secretary was also instructed to call upon the Sections and members-at-large to submit nominations for presidential electors and other State officers, nominations to close June 14.

It was decided to prepare a statement outlining the work for the State to be done in the present campaign.

The committee will meet twice a month.

Receipts, by balance on hand $34.81. Expenses, 75 cents. Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, June 4, 8.30 p. m., in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, A. Francis; vice-chairman, F. Brauckman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Four new delegates were seated. Seven new members were admitted.

A letter from the Scandinavian Workingmen's Societies was received, tendering tickets for the ninth annual excursion for the benefit of the Scandinavian party organ, "Arbetaren."

A call was received from the National Executive Committee, requesting members of Section New York who are in a position to lodge one or more delegates to send their names to the national secretary. Assembly districts were requested to bring this to the attention of their members.

A call from the New York State Executive Committee was received, calling the New York State Convention. It was decided to hold a city convention to elect delegates, and transact other necessary business, on Saturday, June 25, 1904, at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Primaries to elect delegates to the city convention were set for Monday, June 20, 1904, for New York county, and Wednesday, June 22, 1904, for Kings county.

A letter was received from the New York State Executive Committee, touching on the question of State and national convention delegates. Referred to the assembly districts.

As the date of the opening of the national convention is the same as that of the general committee, it was decided to hold the next general committee meeting on Saturday, June 25, 1904.

The committee elected to secure a hall for the national convention secured Grand Central Palace, which was accepted by the National Executive Committee. F. Brauckman, S. Winauer, and John Donohue were elected a committee to assist the organizer in making arrangements for the delegates to the national convention. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union during the week of the national convention. The purpose of this meeting is to tender a reception to the national convention delegates.

Frank Keenan and Patrick Quinlan were elected to assist the entertainment committee in the arrangements for July 4th picnic.

The auditing committee reported it had audited the books of the Daily People Finance Committee and found them correct. The report showed that up to January 30, 1904, there were received on full paid loan certificates $6,800.00, and on part paid certificates, $124.75, making a total of $6,924.75. The report was received and adopted.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

N. A. F. COMMITTEE AWARDS.

The following awards were made in the N. A. F. Committee matter at the meeting held in the Daily People Building on June 4, in the presence of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, as per previous announcement

1st, Piano, A. A. Lessich, Lead, S. D.

2nd, Gold Watch, H. Ozbern, Los Angeles, California.

3rd, Sewing Machine, Herm Miller, Rockville, Conn.

4th, Sewing Machine, H. Wolf, Logansport, Ind.

5th, Phonograph, Betsey Brandborg, Henning, Minn.

6th, Phonograph, R. Zopfman, Indianapolis, Ind.

7th, Phonograph, A. Medcalf, Providence, R. I.

8th, Phonograph, Jensen, Compton, Cal.

9th, Phonograph, A. Steger, Collinsville, Ill.

10th, Gold Pin, P. J. McCarthy, Providence, R. I.

11th, Gold Pin, John McGirr, Ney York City.

12th, Gold Pin, F. W. Brown, Lead, S. D.

13th, Gold Pin, McDougal, Tacoma, Wash.

14th, Gold Pin, Phillipson, Detroit, Mich.

15th, Gold Pin, Beyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

16th Gold Pin, M. Henselburg, New York City.

17th, Gold Pin, B. Flosnand, Brooklyn, N. Y.

18th, Gold Pin, R. Farral, New York City.

19th, Gold Pin, J. Walsh, Detroit Mich.

CARD TO MASSACHUSETTS' SECTIONS.

To the Sections of the Massachusetts S. L. P.—Please return to Pasquale Samareo, 108 Alley street, Lynn, Mass., the tickets sent out by him with the endorsement of the General Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P.. Attend to this at once, so that the affair may be closed up.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary.
Mass. Gen. Committee.

IMPORTANT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades:—The national convention of the party will be held in New York City early in July. Massachusetts will send there five delegates. All sections and members at large are requested to send to the undersigned the assessment of $1, for each member in good standing, called for by the general committee of the party, to defray delegate's expenses, not later than June 25, and at the same time return monies and unsold Amsterdam Congress stamps, so that the matter may be closed and the money collected remitted at once.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and listen to Comrade Michael T. Berry on June 11, and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Organizer.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

OHIO SECTIONS AND MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Owing to lack of funds, your S. E. C. is obliged to call for contributions to defray the expense our delegates to the national convention.

James Bugg, Secretary
1925 Osage St., Cleveland, O.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4244.85
O. K., Reading, Pa.	50
H.	25
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
M. Jassinowsky, Phil. Pa.	1.00
J. Gressler, Hamilton, Ohio.	1.00
F. Ferber, Hamilton, Ohio	1.00
C. White, So. Sharon, Pa.	50
T. French, Allegheny, Pa.	50
T. M. Reedy, Lowell, Mass.	50
Total	$4255.10

SPECIAL FUND.

[As per circular letter of September 3, 1901.]

Previously acknowledged	$8747.80
Section Union County, N. J.	20
G. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	25
S. Winauer, City	1.00
J. Henry, Patton, Pa. (Loan Certificate)	5.00
J. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio, (Loan Certificate)	20.00
Total	$8774.25.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

REGULAR MEETING D. A. 4.

Regular meeting of above District will be held Saturday evening, June 11, 8 p. m. at 270 Orange street, Newark, N. J. Election of officers and other important matters will be transacted. Delegates are requested to attend.

Frank C. Burgholz, Secretary.

LOCAL 257 HOBOKEN.

A meeting of above S. T. and L. A. local is called for Sunday, June 12th, at 2 p. m., at rooms of North Hudson S. L. P., to arange for organization. Bring your friends. Organizer D. A. 4.

L. A. 356 S. T. AND L. A.

Comrades, you are hereby notified that a meeting of L. A. 356 will be held at 1120 Talbot avenue, Braddock, Pa., on Sunday, June 12th, at 7.30 p. m.

Important business to be transacted.

S. R. Rager, Rec. Sec.

JERSEY CITY OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Open-air meetings will be held by Section South Hudson, Branch 1, corner Washington and Sussex streets, Saturday, June 11; corner Ninth and Grove streets, Thursday, June 16. Meetings will open at 8 p. m., sharp.

Comrades, sympathizers and readers of The People are asked to attend and assist in the distribution of literature.

N. Hemberg, Organizer.

SECTION HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

There will be a special meeting on Wednesday, June 15, to discuss and arrange a more effective form of organization. All members who are in favor of an active Section should attend.

Organizer.

DETROIT'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

The annual grand picnic of the Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Mich., will be held at Kramer's Garden, Grosse Pointe, on Sunday, June 12, 1904.

Music, dancing, games and refreshments will enable you to get new life at that fine water front park.

Take the Grosse Pointe car on Jefferson avenue out to the grounds.

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Comrades—Our German Party Organ, the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" has in the last few months made some headway in regard to the subscription list, but not yet enough to have the paper on a paying basis. Until the subscription list of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," by energetic and systematic work of the comrades, is raised to a point where the paper is self-sustaining, the party must cover the deficiency. The bulk of this burden has been carried by the members of Section Cleveland. With other large expenses on its hands, Section Cleveland has asked and received the consent of the N. E. C. to arrange a general bazaar and prize division for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

We expect to have a large number of prizes for this occasion and would therefore call upon the comrades and sympathizers throughout the United States and Canada to donate such prizes. When all give a helping hand the burden is comparatively small. All presents should be sent to the undersigned address and the same will be acknowledged in the party press. As soon as a sufficient number of prizes are at hand we will ship tickets to all Sections for disposal.

The management of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,"

193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

Indorsed by N. E. C., S. L. P., National Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND'S ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will take place on Sunday, June 19, 1904.

The steamer "New Shorham" leaves wharf, South Water street, near Point street bridge, for Block Island at 9 a. m., returning to Providence at 8 p. m.

Tickets 60 cents. Children under 12 years 30 cents. Refreshments on boat.

The State Committee depends on this excursion, as on all other excursions in previous years, for its campaign fund, and it is therefore expected that every member of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will do his or her duty to make it a success.

Per order of the State Committee,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. L. P.

Continued from 1st page.

toward trades unions and the capitalist parties in general;;

2. Considering the financial difficulties encountered in maintaining our official organs, we recommend that strenuous efforts be made during this summer to raise funds to support same, each Section to be advised to give a picnic, the proceeds to go to said purpose.

3. Resolved, That we call the attention to the Sections to the utter necessity of increasing the circulation of the Party organs, because we deem it the most efficient means of propaganda.

4. Resolved, That each Section in this State shall pledge itself to pay a sum of 25 cents per member to the S. E. C. to enable the committee to put a canvasser in the field as soon as possible.

5. That the defence fund be abolished and the money to be turned over to general fund of S. E. C.

6. That each Section should pledge itself to get at least 5 subs a week to the Weekly People.

7. That each Section report to the S. E. C. every three months the condition of the Section.

8. That the S. E. C. should make an effort to reorganize Sections South Norwalk and Stamford.

9 That the delegates of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, reendorse the national platform of the S. L. P.

It was then moved and seconded to pay the expenses of the delegate to the national convention out of the funds of the S. E. C.; the S. E. C. to levy a per capita tax on the membership of the State. Comrade Meyer Stodel, of New Haven, will be our delegate to the national convention and Comrade E. Cronin, of Bridgeport, was elected a substitute by the convention.

The auditing committee reported to have found books and funds correct and report was received. The cash on hand is $212.42, including defence fund. Stamps on hand, 69, and sub. cards and blanks, 83.

Moved to hold State conventions annually.

The State Committee is to be composed of Sections Hartford, Rockville, New Britain and Kensington, with Hartford as seat.

The convention then adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P..

A. Gierginsky, Secretary.

TO THE READERS OF "THE PEOPLE" IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P., holds open-air agitation meetings every Saturday night, 8 o'clock, on Main Plaza. All live topics of the day are discussed there by a competent speaker from the working class standpoint. Don't fail to attend, and bring some friends or shopmates.

SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER.

Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer and pianist, will give instructions to readers of the Weekly People on piano or in singing at five dollars per month (two lessons a week), on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three to nine p. m., at 251 East Broadway.

REMEMBER, those who wish to take advantage of this offer must show a receipt for a year's subscription to the Weekly People.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People 2-6, New Reaade street, New York City.

OHIO'S S. L. P. TICKET

Continued from 1st page.

fight against the leaders of pure and simpledom and calls upon all wage workers to affiliate themselves with the only class-conscious economic organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

II.

We, the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, endorse the tactics of the national organization, the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

We pledge our moral and financial support to the party press: viz, The Daily and Weekly People, the Arbetaren, and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. We furthermore wish to express our entire satisfaction with the language and subject matter discussed in The Daily and Weekly People.

It was then moved that this convention call upon the sections and members in Ohio, to contribute toward the expenses of our delegates to the national convention.

The actions of the State Executive Committee in the matter of State agitation and the engagement of Comrade Frank Bohn of Ann Arbor, Mich., as State organizer, were endorsed. A collection was taken on the spot, and netted $10.01.

Cleveland was again nominated and chosen as the seat of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

The delegates to the National Convention are uninstructed.

After the nomination of the State ticket, and the transaction of miscellaneous business, the convention adjourned at 2 p. m., with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

James Mathews, Secretary.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
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AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK
WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM
From the German by
DANIEL DE LEON
With Translator's Preface and Footnotes
PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL COVER DESIGN
Cloth, 400 Pages ....Price, $1.00
Agents Wanted. Liberal Commission.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Section Calender

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Readers of The People

ATTENTION

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and July 1—the day before the National Convention opens—to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

But let us all try. Let us produce, in this way, a prelude to the national campaign that will indicate what is to follow afterwards.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"The Pilgrims' Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.

Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

Use the subscription form below, or report your work by letter.

And now let us fall to and see how many books we can earn.

The Management.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
2-6 NEW READE STREET.
New York City.

50 Cents Per Year *25 Cents Six Months*

To the Manager:

Please send the WEEKLY PEOPLE for the term of............year to

Name...
No...Street
City...
State...

Enclosed please find $........to pay for same

Dated...............190.... Signed..................

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THE PILGRIM'S SHELL
Or, Fergan the Quarryman
BY EUGENE SUE.
TRANSLATED BY DANIEL DE LEON.
238 pp., on fine book paper, cloth 75 cents
This great historical story by the eminent French writer is one of the majestic series that cover the leading and successive episodes of the history of the human race. The novel treats of the feudal system, the first Crusade and the rise of the Commmune in France. It is the only translation into English of this masterpiece of Sue.
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New York Labor News Company
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A weekly paper that discusses, in the German language, all the important questions of the day pertaining to capital and labor, work and wages, from the standpoint of the working class. Should be read in the home of every German-speaking workingman.
Comrades, do your best to push this paper among your German fellow-workers and friends.
Subscription price $1.00 a year, 50c. for 6 months and 25c. for 3 months.
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